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RAYNER'S BERRY BOOK

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1938

FAIRFAX LARGE, DELICIOUS AND HEALTHFUL TOO

WHY WE MUST SERVE YOU WELL

We have sent you this book with the hope of supplying you with some of Rayner's High Quality Plants this season, and to aid you in growing better and more profitable crops. If it were possible, how we would like to visit you personally. We would not only be able to sell you more plants, but would certainly receive much valuable knowledge on strawberry growing throughout the country, and meet, we know, many more worthy friends. But as this cannot be accomplished, the only method we have for selling our plants is through our Berry Book, and the natural prestige gained by the successful results so many thousands of growers have had with Rayner's plants.

Years ago we realized that to succeed our customers must also meet with success, and we believe by the rapid growth of our business the idea we started with "High Quality Plants at Moderate Prices" has been the greatest asset in promoting this development. We have always given the true facts as we have found them in our variety descriptions, never over-exaggerating any poor variety even though our supply may be large. For, we can readily see that if a customer should decide to plant a variety described in our catalog as very good and obtain results far below the description, his berry project would undoubtedly show up on the losing side of the ledger, and this would finally cause a decrease in our sales. We have found by past records that repeat orders are by far the bulk of our business. Thus, your success is truly our success, and we hope that you will always remember we are as anxious for the berry plants that we sell you to prove successful as you are, and to give you all the assistance we can toward making this success possible.

With this in mind, it follows that we must fill your order with plants that have the inherent qualities essential to growth and heavy production of high quality fruit. So the most important step in berry growing will be in the promotion of the success of the enterprise. We do not believe the importance of really good plants in relation to successful and profitable berry growing can be overemphasized. The great care which is given the growing, digging, and packing of our plants has given us a host of successful and satisfied customers, and we are sure that if you have never used our plants, the order you place with us this season will convince you that Rayner's plants are better.

We want to thank all of you who so generously sent us your plant business last season. In fact, you gave us the blue ribbon year of our history. For, we had the pleasure of filling over 50% more orders during the spring of 1937 than we had ever filled before, and we can not express in words the appreciation we would like to give every one of you who aided us in making this great advance.

We also thank those of you who sent us information on the comparison of the various varieties under your local conditions, for this has enabled us to check our descriptions against general requirements and a wide range of soil and climatic conditions, and to give even better variety descriptions in our 1938 Berry Book.

During the coming year, we wish you the best of health, happiness and prosperity. May we serve you during 1938, so that we can do our small part in making this wish come true.

Yours very truly,

Rayner Brothers

A View Of Our Plants For 1938 Orders.

Strong Vigorous, Well Rooted Plants are Essential for Success in Berry Growing. Rayner's Quality Plants will get your Field off to a Flying Start. Plants Above will be dug For Your 1938 Orders.

There can be no compromise with QUALITY in Strawberry plants. It always pays to plant the best obtainable, and we are convinced with this point in view your selection will be Rayner's Plants That Please.

In producing our plants we follow the very best cultural practices, using only the best and most fertile soil which is kept supplied with the proper elements for the maximum development of both the roots and crown. The parent stock is especially selected for health, vigor and size. After the plant bed is made all our plantings are gone over, row by row by experienced men who can distinguish at a glance any possible mixture or any deviation from true characteristics of the variety. Any plants that do not come up to strict standards are immediately roughed out.

This extra care which our plants receive combined with the greatest possible efficiency in every operation, places us in an advantageous position where we can and do deliver the very best plants obtainable, at a lower cost. That is our ideal Better Plants at a Real Saving.

WE CONTRIBUTE OUR SUCCESS TO THE RIGID AND CONSCIENTIOUS FOLLOWING OF THESE RULES

True to Name: The plants must be true to name and kept so by careful handling. The poorest plants are often better than mixed plants of some variety not suited to your soil or climate.

Plants: The plants must be good, with large healthy crowns and a full, well developed root system with an abundance of fine fibrous roots. Such plants can be grown only on light sandy loam such as we use for growing our plants. Sufficient plant food applied at the proper time and careful cultivation are also essential in producing high quality plants.

Cleaning: When plants are dug in the spring there are many dead leaves and runners hanging to the crown and if these are not removed there will be great danger of the plants heating in transit. Our plants are thoroughly cleaned, all dead leaves and runners removed and the roots straightened. This makes planting better and easier besides saving quite a bit on transportation costs.

Grading: In every field there are always some late runner plants that do not have fully developed root systems and are of very little value. All such inferior plants should be discarded. There will be full count of strong, vigorous plants.

Handling: Plants, if permitted to stand unprotected in the sun or wind, dry out quickly and in doing so lose much of their strength and vitality. Plants must be kept moist and fresh, and handled quickly to retain all of their inherent value.

Packing: Our plants are carefully packed in light ventilated crates, small quantities wrapped in waterproof paper the roots in layers of damp spaghnum moss with the crowns at the outside of the crate or package. Plants thus packed will arrive safely at their destination in perfect growing condition.

Promptness: Adds much to the value of the plants. Plants that do not arrive until after your best planting time is past are worth much less to you, even though the plants are of the very best quality, than plants that arrive promptly, right when you are ready for them. In Promptness we stand second to none in the berry plant business.

Any of these things omitted or carelessly done will detract from the true value of the plants and when placing your order with us you may rest assured all the above rules will be carefully followed. We know too well what the results would be, should we fail to maintain the high quality of our plants.

To gain and hold the confidence and good will of our customers and to build up a strong thriving business has always been our aim. We believe the true statement of facts, the honest description of varieties and by giving a "Square Deal" to every one to be the only way this great ambition may be fully realized.

The use you make of the enclosed order sheet will prove to us just what you think of the policy we are following. Send your order in now, shipment will be made when you desire.

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Who wouldn't smile over fancy Dorsett berries such as little Miss Steininger holds?

DORSETT OUTSTANDING IN ILLINOIS

It is my belief that Dorsett is the most successful berry for the corn belt area of the middle west. I tried Dorsett, Fairfax, and Catskill and my records show Dorsett produced 8,063 qts. per acre on an equivalent basis as against 5,000 qts. for Catskill and 4,024 for Fairfax. The latter has a much better flavor, but cannot match Dorsett for production and general purpose berry in our heavy black soil.

It gives me pleasure to have recorded the size of my Dorsetts with a picture which I am enclosing. The little girl displaying them is my daughter, Claudia Steininger.

Mr. H. C. Steininger, McLean Co., Illinois

The advantages of buying Rayner's Guaranteed plants:

(a) Correct selection of land to produce plants.

(b) Getting plenty of humus in the soil years before plants are set.

(c) Selecting the best plants obtainable for parent stock.

(d) Using correct fertilizer to produce a strong well rooted plant.

(e) Personally supervised all through the growing season.

(f) Correct plant food applied when needed.

(g) Inspected for true to name by experienced men.

(h) Dug and packed correctly.

(i) Orders filled promptly.

GUARANTEE

Every RAYNER BROTHER'S plant is guaranteed true-to-name, to be strictly first class, and satisfactory in every respect. Should any be otherwise they will be replaced, or your money refunded.

RAYNER BROTHERS

SOME FRIENDLY LETTERS WE APPRECIATE

I am sending you an order for berry plants for my neighbor. He saw the catalog you sent me, and was so pleased that he wanted to try some of your plants.

Mr. Harry Sharrett, Washington Co., Virginia

I saw a fine strawberry bed at Highlands, North Carolina set out with your plants, and I would be pleased to have your catalog of information on varieties and prices of plants ready for immediate delivery in varieties and quantities suitable for the family home garden.

Mrs. Allen L. Whitman, Fairfield Co., Conn.

I received your letter today, and appreciate the frank way in which you advise about the berry plants, and am not questioning the wisdom of your experience. Accept my thanks for your frankness, and your high class method of doing a straighforward business.

Dr. Randolph Dade, Christian Co., Kentucky

I have enjoyed your Berry Book very much, and thank you for same.

The strawberry plants came in fine shape, and seem to be making a very good growth. Am enclosing another order herewith. If you have to substitute, whatever you send will be all right, because I am sure of fair treatment.

Mr. W. H. Corbin, Delaware Co., N. Y.

My strawberries are looking fine. The new customers I was able to secure for you have received their plants, and are delighted with them. Please send me another 1937 catalog, as I have loaned mine to a neighbor.

Mrs. R. Foster Adams, Montgomery Co., Kentucky

We received your nice catalog on berries. I have seldom found more useful information about gardening. You will please find inclosed my order and check for 7,000 berry plants we wish to try this year.

Bro. Salvius, York Co., Maine

Strawberries Lead All Small Fruits in Profits

We all hope to receive as large a profit as possible no matter what we plant, although there is a natural feeling of pride in growing any crop, this feeling is intensified when a neat profit is realized. Strawberries have consistently been one of the best paying crops and we believe we are conservative in placing the profit you may expect under average conditions at $300.00 per acre. With the plants well grown, favorable weather and a good market, profit as high as $1000.00 is often realized. This is far above the average and to expect such returns a grower must have ideal soil, give his plantings the very best of care and obtain good prices for his entire crop.

Advantages of Strawberries—Very little money is needed to set a berry field large enough to net a good profit. Only 8,000 plants are needed to set an acre and about 600 to 800 lbs. of fertilizer. By using stable manure and green cover crops good crops of berries can be grown without any fertilizer whatever. Small plots can be used to good advantage in the berry business, ½ acre or even less planted to Strawberries will show a net return worthy of serious consideration. Strawberries are the first fruit crop harvested in the spring, bringing in cash when it is most needed to help carry out other farm projects. If you are not growing Strawberries now, be sure to set some this year, no matter what type of farming you conduct, we are sure they will return as large or even larger profit per dollar invested than any other crop you could grow.

Plant Every Year—Some years and under some conditions little or no profit may be realized from Strawberries but taken year after year they will undoubtedly return higher profit than any other farm crop. This is the reason the successful berry grower has berries every year, not too many, just what you can handle to good advantage. It has been shown, time after time that one acre of well cared for berries will produce a larger net profit than several acres that have been given indifferent attention.

Use Good Plants—Good, vigorous plants are an important essential in profitable berry growing. Ours are of consistent high quality, are packed with pep and vitality and are priced to save you money. We hope you will set our plants and we will do everything we can to aid you in making Strawberries your best paying crop.

Cultural Practices

Strawberries are easily grown, however the factors governing the growth of the plants and production of the fruit, that can be controlled, will usually more than offset the effects of varied weather conditions. Good care and poor weather will usually produce more and better fruit and larger profits than poor care and good weather. Following are suggestions on every phase of Strawberry Culture which we hope will aid you in getting the maximum of both pleasure and profit from your berry plantings. Should you have any questions which are not answered here we shall be glad to have you write us.

Adaptability: The strawberry is the most versatile fruit grown and is successful from Florida to California, and can be grown on almost any soil that will retain sufficient moisture to mature the fruit. The adaptability of each variety for certain latitudes make this wide range possible.

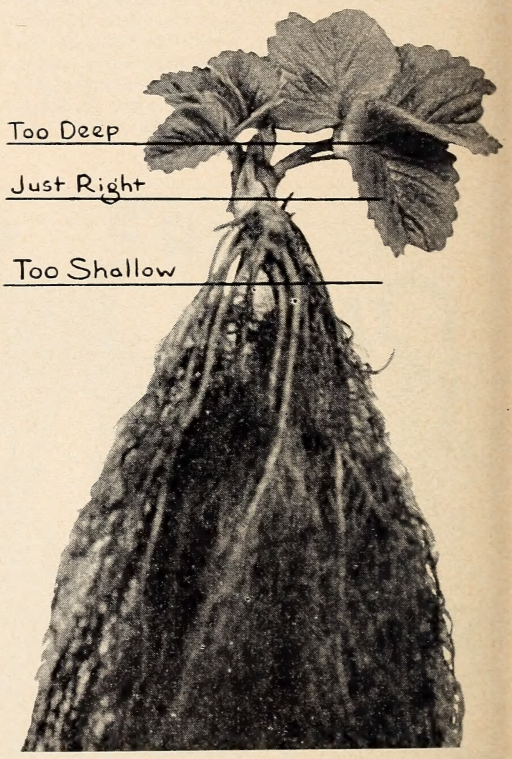
Soil Selection: To produce the maximum yield the selection of suitable soil is of major importance. As strawberries draw very heavily on moisture at fruiting time and if there is not sufficient present, the crop will be cut down materially, the soil selected should be retentive of moisture, should contain an abundance of humus and at the same time have good drainage. These are the essentials of good strawberry soil. In sections where the white grub is prevalent, the soil selected for berries should have been planted to truck crops that had thorough cultivation for two years, previous to setting the berry plants. Soil that has been planted to truck crops is preferable in all cases as the clean cultivation given the preceding crop will cut down the presence of weed seed and the soil will be better in mechanical condition. Newly plowed sod land should be avoided as it may be badly infested with white grub and at best it is rough and hard to get in any sort of condition. If no other land is available, plow in the fall and disc or harrow several times during the winter and spring. This will aid in getting the soil in better condition and most of the grubs will be killed out.

Preparing the Land: When conditions permit it is well to plow down a cover crop of rye and vetch or other cover crops suitable for your section, of course, this is not necessary, but it will add much humus to the soil which will increase the fertility and aid in retaining moisture. If the land should be covered with grass or weeds, these should be plowed down while green when they will add much humus to the soil and the seed will not likely germinate, but if permitted to die the growth is of little value and the seed will make constant hoeing necessary. The land selected should be plowed as early as possible in the spring and disced or harrowed thoroughly until a firm, even plant bed is obtained.

Time To Plant: Experience has taught us Early Spring is the very best time to plant. When the plants are dormant they withstand digging, shipping and transplanting better, start growing quicker and are much more vigorous than when planted after the growth has started. Early runner plants are more productive than those made in the summer or fall, thus by early planting your patch will be more productive. It costs no more to plant early than late thus there is no reason why everyone should not enjoy the beneficial results of Early Planting. Light frosts, that do not heave the ground will not damage the plants. April is the proper time to set plants in the Northern States, in the Central States March and early April and in the Southern States from November 1 until April 1. Be sure to have your order at hand when your ground is ready.

This is one of the great advantages we can offer you. Our climate is such that we can furnish you hardy, fresh dug plants promptly any time from Oct. 15th to May 1st., whereas Northern plant growers are often unable to dig until your plants should have been in the ground.

Care of Plants: Plants should be set as soon as received. If for any reason you are unable to set them for three or four days the plants should be removed from the crate and the roots and moss dampened, replaced in the crate and stored where it is cool, preferably in a cellar. Should you expect to hold the plants for a longer period it is better to heal them in the ground. The roots should be dampened, the bundles opened and the plants heeled in a V-shaped trench with the crowns even with the ground, and the soil packed firmly around the roots. If desirable they may be heeled in several layers with a few inches of soil between each row. By heeling the plants in a shady place and keeping the soil moist they will keep in perfect condition for two or three weeks. Be sure to have the plants well spread out so that the soil will come in contact with all the roots.



Planting: There are many methods of setting plants and of course you should use the one best suited to your needs. The main object is to have the roots straight down and spread out fan shape with the **crown even with the surface** and the soil packed firmly about the roots. There are no beneficial effects from clipping the roots but it is better to clip off an inch or two than to have the roots doubled up. If a horsedrawn transplanter is used this practice will be a great aid in getting the plants set properly. It is very important to set the plants at the proper depth, as any that are set too

deep will seldom amount to anything even though they may live all summer and those set too shallow will have the top of the roots exposed to the air, this will dry the roots out and often the plant will die.

The most popular tools for setting plants are the trowel, dibble or spade. Under favorable conditions the horse drawn transplanter will give good results provided the operators use care so that the plants are set properly.

Before setting the plants should be soaked in water for several hours or over night, so that the roots may absorb all the moisutre possible. This will aid in carrying the plants until feeder roots can be sent out. The plants should be protected from the sun and wind and should be kept moist until set.

Distance to Plant: The plants should be set from 15 to 24 inches apart in rows from 3½ to 4½ feet apart. The distance plants are set in the row should vary according to the variety. Heavy bedding varieties such as Blakemore and Dunlap should be set farther apart than varieties that make large plants but do not bed so freely, such as Chesapeake or Beauty. We have found 3 feet 8 inchs a good distance for the rows but on very fertile soil it is well to space them 4 or even 4½ feet. With plants set 18 to 20 inches and rows 3 feet 8 inches about 8,000 plants are required per acre.

Cultivation: After the growth starts the plants should be kept thoroughly cultivated. It is well to cultivate at weekly intervals until the plant bed is made. This will aid in preserving moisture and will also cut down on the hoeing necessary to keep down weeds. Cultivation next to the plants should be shallow, stirring the soil to a depth of not more than 2 inches. The plants should be hoed soon after they are set and care should be taken to uncover any plants that have been set too deep. This is important, don't neglect it. Hoeing should also be shallow, from 1 to 1½ inches. In the cultivation always avoid going to depth that will disturb the roots. Generally, the well spaced matted row is the best system for growing strawberries. The first runners should be encouraged as the early plants are much more productive than the late runners. When hoeing it is well to see that the plants do not become too thickly set in the bed. This should be given special attention with free bedding varieties such as Blakemore and Dorsett.

With 3½ foot rows a bed 18 to 24 inches wide, with the plants well spaced, will be ideal for heavy production of large fruit. Where the rows are further apart the bed may be wider in proportion. **Be sure that the plants are not crowded in the bed.** For the hill system the plants are set much closer and all the runners kept cut off. As this method requires much hand labor we feel it should be used only when space is very limited or with the Everbearers.

Removing Blossoms: Flower stems usually appear on strawberry plants soon after they are set in the field and as the production of fruit is a severe drain on their vitality, the flower stems should be removed as they appear. With the Everbearers the blossoms should be removed until the plants are well established, this will usually require about sixty days.

Fertilizer and Manure: Well rotted stable manure is ideal for strawberries. This may be applied immediately after the ground is plowed in the spring and disced in. When applied to the preceding crop the results are usually as good as when applied directly to the soil for berries. If you do not have this material, green manure and commercial fertilizer may be used with very good results. Though green manures are desirable they are not essential for profitable berry production except when the soil is deficient in humus (organic matter). For several years we have used a mixture of 3 parts of dissolved bone and 1 part 16% acid phosphate, at the rate of 700 lbs. per acre in the drill, applied about a week before the plants are set. This has given very satisfactory results. The fertilizer should be thoroughly worked in and mixed with the soil or it may be applied as a top dressing after the plants are set. With unfavorable conditions or with a late spring it is better to apply as a top dressing than to wait a week for the fertilizer to become mixed with the soil. Never set the plants immediately after the fertilizer is applied, wait at least a full week. When it is applied broadcast, 1000 lbs. per acre may be safely used but is should be worked into the soil well, at least a week prior to setting plants. We do not recommend using more than 1000 lbs. broadcast or 700 lbs. in the drill. Raw bone meal may also be used and give very good results. However, this is rather expensive and is slow to become available. Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Ammonia and Potash Salts should be avoided as any of these materials will burn the roots should they come in direct contact with them. If such material must be used it should be applied as a top dressing and placed considerable distance from the plants. If poultry manure is available a combination of two parts manure and one part 16% phosphoric acid will make a very satisfactory fertilizer This should be applied as for the other commercial fertilizers. A top dressing in late summer though not necessary, will often increase the yield and the size of the fruit considerably. Usually the fall application is preferable as it does not cause such a rank growth of vines and weeds as when applied in the spring. This should be applied when the leaves are dry, at the rate of 600 to 800 lbs. per acre, of a mixture containing from 4 per cent to 7 per cent nitrogen, 6 per cent of 10 per cent phosphoric acid and little or no potash. All fertilizer should be brushed off the leaves.

Mating Varieties: The perfect varieties will produce a full crop of fruit when planted alone. The imperfect varieties must be planted with some perfect variety of the same season to pollenize the blossoms. There should be two rows of the perfect and four rows of the imperfect. All varieties we list are perfect flowering.

Mulching: There are several reasons why mulching is desirable. Its use prevents the freezing and thawing of the ground in winter, keeps the soil cool and conserves moisture during the fruiting season and also helps to keep the berries clean during a rain. Strawy stable manure, straw, wild hay or marsh grass are materials commonly used, applied at the rate of about 3 tons per acre. The mulch should be applied before the first hard freeze, as it has been found that the first sudden drop in temperature does more damage to unprotected plants than subsequent freezes, even though the temperature may go much lower. In other words to apply a mulch after there has been a hard freeze, in the hope of preventing winter injury, is simply locking the door after the horse is stolen. In the spring the mulch should be raked off between the rows or worked down around the plants where it will also serve to retard the growth of weeds.

Spraying and Dusting: As strawberries are seldom subject to any serious damage from diseases or insects spraying or dusting are not commonly practiced. Setting healthy plants of varieties immune or resistant to disease is much more desirable. In sections where the Weevil (Clipper) prevail they can be controlled by dusting the beds just after the first buds appear, and again about 10 days later, with a miture of 85% Sulphur and 15% Arsenate of Lead.

Summer and Early Fall Planting. There are two reasons why Summer and early Fall planting is seldom successful; first, it is almost impossible to get good plants and second; even if you get good plants they seldom, if ever, give as good results as plants set in the early spring. Don't put off your planting until Fall. If you do you are almost sure to be disappointed.

GOOD PLANTS AND SERVICE

My plants arrived in fine condition, and am well pleased with them. Thank you for promptness in seeding them.--Mr. Frank McDaniel, Knox Co., Ohio.

BETTER BERRIES for BIGGER PROFITS

Fancy berries always return larger profits for the grower and are more quickly and more easily sold than small inferior fruits. The U. S. Department of Agriculture and several State Experiment Stations have been conducting experiments to determine the best methods of increasing the size, quality, yield and keeping qualities of the fruit. We give here, briefly, the results of these experiments.

SPACING PLANTS: The U. S. Dept. of Agri. cooperating with the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, in 1934 established conclusively the value of spacing the runner plants of Blakemore in North Carolina. These tests were as follows:

Spacing	Yield qts. per acre	No. 1's per cent. aver. of 6 pickings	Culls per cent. Aver. of 6 pickings
24 inch rows, 6 in, spacing	4760	80	20
24 inch rows, 9 in, spacing	4993	84	16
12 inch double hill	3506	90	10
30 inch matted row	2331	57	43
12 inch matted row	2098	68	32

For the season a difference of $1.50 per crate would have been realized between the berries of the double row and matted rows, at least $1.00 or more for the spaced than the matted row berries. On this basis with an average of $2.00 per crate for the matted row berries, the income per acre would be:

6 inch spaced row, $447.00, or $311.00 more than the 30 in. matted row.
9 inch spaced row, $468.00, or $332.00 more than the 30 in. matted row.
12 in. spaced double hill, $385.00, or $248.00 more than the 30 in. matted row.
30 inch matted row, $136..00.
12 inch matted row, $132.00, or $4.00 less than the 30 in. matted row.

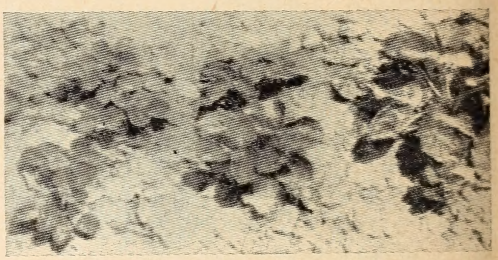
The keeping qualities of the fruit was also much improved by the better ventilation afforded in the spaced rows.

In "Science" magazine of October 5, 1934, Dr. George M. Darrow, of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture states, in part "Careful observations during the current season of the new varieties, Dorsett and Fairfax and the older variety, Blakemore, all introductions of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture support the explanation that spacing is the chief factor in the local adaption of strawberry varieties. Apparently in varieties such as Blakemore and Dorsett, where vigor of plant may be expressed by the production of many runners, yields may be increased by restricting the number of runner plants to the optimum per square foot. Runner restriction, conserving as it does the soil nutrients and moisture, tends towards more crowns, more fruit buds and more fruit per plant."

In an article for the American Pomological Society, Dr. Darrow states further: "Last June I saw fields in matted rows both in Conn. and in N. H., where decay would be equally as high as in the experimental matted row. (North Carolina, 1934, decay was 26% one day after picking fruit from 30 inch matted rows). In one field with dense matted rows in this state (Conn.) a large part of all the green berries on the plants were rotting. Spacing plants so that dew and rain can dry off much more quickly than in matted rows is an effective way to reduce decay in the field."

Encouraging the early runner plants to root and removing the late runer plants, which only serve to retard the growth of the early plants, will make the well spaced plant very vigorous, enabling it to develop a large crown and many fruit buds. By an experiment made in the fall of 1934 by Dr. Darrow, Senior Pomologist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, on the relation of the number of leaves in the fall per plant to the number of berries produced established a direct relation between the leaf area in the fall to the productiveness of the plant the following spring. The results of these tests are as follows:

Variety	Leaves in Fall	Berries in Spring	Flowers in Spring
Blakemore	2	13.2	15.9
	10	64.7	75.1
Dorsett	2	12.7	22.9
	10	41.3	92.8
Fairfax	2	12.2	15.5
	10	73.3	97.1



Starting the spaced bed in July; mother plant at right

By this time one can readily see just what results may be expected when a little time is spent in keeping the plants spaced so that large well developed plants will be made, rather than having a dense matted row with plants so crowded that only 2 or 3 leaves are developed.

RENOVATING BEDS: When a strawberry field is to be kept for a second year it should be renovated as soon as possible after the harvest. In tests at the U. S. Plant Field Station, near Glenn Dale, Md., the effect of mowing leaves after harvest on yields the following year were:

Time of mowing	Increase or decrease over mowed		
	Blakemore	**Big Joe**	**Howard 17 (Premier)**
July 1	increase 22.0	increase 13.5	increase 12.1
August 1	increase 11.8	decrease 7.7	decrease 0.1
September 1	decrease 10.5	decrease 10.8	decrease 24.2

Mowing should be done as early as possible to enable a vigorous new top to develop before fruit-bud formation in September.

HANDLING THE FRUIT: The Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station in their Bulletin No. 318, March 1935: Perfect strawberries held at 40 to 44 degrees F. kept in marketable condition for 8 to 12 days. Damaged berris only 2 days, while perfect berries held at 75 degrees F. kept only 1½ days and damaged berries less than a day. Raspberries picked in the early morning and late evening kept better than when picked during the middle of the day, with or without refrigeration. (We believe this will also apply to strawberries). After six days raspberries from six different pickers ranged from 10 to 95 per cent decay. This certainly shows the necessity for great care in picking and handling the fruit in relation to its keeping quality.

Spaced bed in September; note the individual plant has many leaves

FOR PEAK PERFORMANCE

To realize the maximum of pleasure and profit from your berries, there are some points that must be considered beyond the actual production of the fruit.

1. Plant only such varieties as produce firm, attractive fruit of high dessert quality, which are adapted to your locality and market.

2. Set your berries on good, rich soil, that is well drained, retentive of moisture and in good mechanical condition. Plants that are well fed will produce larger berries.

3. Take special care that the plants do not become too crowded in the row. Encourage the early runners to root as these will produce more and better berries than the late runner plants. A bed 18 to 24 inches wide with the plants spaced 6 to 9 inches apart in the bed is ideal for heavy production of high quality fruit. Fruit will be more firm and there will be less decay in wet weather, as a result of the improved ventilation.

4. Keep the berries closely picked so that they do not become too over-ripe and in so doing lose their quality and appearance.

5. Care in picking and handling will aid greatly in retaining the high quality of the fruit. This should receive special attention when the berries are to be shipped long distances or are to be kept for two or three days. Berries that are bruised and crushed will often mold quickly while fruit handled carefully will keep in good condition. The berries should be kept as cool as possible and not be permitted to stand in the sun any longer than is absolutely necessary.

6. Careful grading will also aid greatly in maintaining high quality. All decayed and imperfect fruit should be discarded and any undersized berries packed separately.

7. Mulching will aid greatly in keeping the berries clean during a rain and also keep the ground cool and moist. This practice is a great aid in producing high quality fruit.

8. Always use new or clean packages, these greatly enhance the appearance of the fruit and make selling much easier. Dark, dirty crates and baskets should never be used. Quite often dark, unattractive packages will detract twice as much from the selling price as new containers would have cost.

9. Have your baskets well filled. Everyone likes good measure, give it to them, it PAYS.

EXPECT PROFITABLE CROP

Plants arrived in good shape, and last nights rain makes them look very good. My plants I received from you in April are beginning to bloom and look very good too. With an open winter and good care, hope to have a profitable berry crop.--Mrs. Mae G. Avery, Carteret Co., N. C.

DESIRES MORE RAYNER'S MASTODON

We are inclosing an order for some more Mastodon strawberry plants. We were so pleased with plants received from you recently that we decided to put in more now. Send just as you did in the first shipment.--Miss Lula E. Kelly, Shelby Co., Tenn.

SOIL ACIDITY AND HUMUS: Prof. J. B. Hester, Norfolk Va., Virginia Truck Experiment Station, has found the range of soil acidity at which strawberries grew vigorously was directly related to the amounts of organic matter in the soil. Soluable aluminum, (which is considered the injurious element in the soil when soils are very acid), disappeared when large amounts of organic matter were added. In soil with 7.5 per cent. organic matter plants grew well at a ph. of 4.6 while with less than 1 per cent. organic matter, plants did not grow well at a ph. of less than 5.8 With high humus content strawberries and other crops grow well over a wide range of soil acidity. We believe this finding to be one of great value to farmers in all lines and should be given special attention when planning the farm program and crop rotation.

BETTER MARKETING MEANS BIGGER PROFITS

Marketing--This should receive very careful consideration as it is one of the major items in relation to your profit. Of course every grower must work out his marketing method to meet his or her particular requirements, however, the method used should be the one that will realize the very best price for the crop. Should you have a nearby market and your acreage is not too large, by all means retail your berries; in this way you save the transportation costs and the middleman's profit goes into your own pocket. These are two large items and should not be expended unless no other course is available. Of course, with a large acreage or when markets are at considerable distance the large wholesale markets must be used.

If you are located close to a well traveled highway, a roadside stand should solve your marketing problem nicely as you will be able to dispose of your berries and some other products at good prices and eliminate the trouble and expense of hauling to some nearby city or town. Then there are grocery stores, hotels, and your own private customers, any or all of these may fit into your marketing program. Whatever method you decide on bear in mind that **It Pays To Advertise.** Grade your berries carefully. Give full measure, grow varieties that are sweet and good and above all let people know you have them. But do not fall down on your grading no matter how many orders you have to turn down. If you do, all the time and effort you have spent in building up a reputation as a grower of quality berries will quickly be lost.

When shipping to the wholesale markets grading is just as important as when selling locally. The transportation costs are the same, crates and picking the same, whether the berries are of the very best quality or are poor, but there will be a great difference in the returns from fancy berries and just ordinary ones. There is always enough spread on wholesale markets so that by commanding top quotations your berries will show a nice margin of profit.

If you ship to a commission house or do not sell for cash don't fail to inquire into the financial standing of the people to whom you sell. This will require very litte time and may be the means of preventing the loss of both your time and money. The same is true of the nursery from whom you purchase your stock; look them up too, make sure they are reliable, and have a reputation of shipping only strong, healthy, true to name stock. This will be time well spent.

An inexpensive shanty where berries can be packed and kept in the shade until sent to market.

Measuring Them by The Grower's Rule, "RESULTS"

CHESAPEAKE MOST SATISFACTORY IN MICHIGAN

At my place, the Chesapeake are the most satisfactory berries we have. I have no objections to

the Premier or Big Joe, which we are also growing, but the Chesapeake stand up the best, and our buyers call for them most of the time.

I am enclosing a picture of our Big Joe taken with our children at the fourth picking.--Mr. Gaylord Doxtater, Kent Co., Michigan.

DORSETT LEADS

My Dorsett strawberries this year produced 5,000 qts. per acre. I much prefer the Dorsett, as the Premier lay too close to the ground, and in wet weather they get soft. I have found the Dorsett is a very good plant maker, as I did not get my plants until late from you, and we had a very dry season last summer, and they made a perfect stand. They hold the fruit up off the ground and carried over very well in firmness and size, as we had very hot weather.—Mr. Herman Beyer, Harford Co., Maryland.

PREFER DORSETT AND FAIRFAX

Of the 4 varieties of strawberries which I fruited, the yields were as follows: Fairfax, 800 qts. per thousand plants; Dorsett, 700 qts.; Premier, 750 qts.; Aberdeen, 675 qts. I much prefer Fairfax and Dorsett, as the Aberdeen was too soft, and does not carry very well, while Premier runs small during the last of the season.--Mr. J. W. Vicars, Roane Co., W. Va.

DORSETT AND FAIRFAX DO WELL IN CENTRAL FLORIDA

The Fairfax and Dorsett received in January proved to be the best berries in the Central part of Florida. Have been picking for the past 4 weeks. Am enclosing an order for 5,000 more plants --Mr. Paul P. Ihrig, Orange County, Florida.

A JOYCE BOOSTER

The Joyce still surpass all varieties for quality. Their keeping quality and bright appearance and size puts them in the lead of any other variety I have seen in the markets in which I sell, and have only to be displayed to be sold.--Mr. O. B. Geer, Potter Co., Pa.

GOOD PLANTS MAKE A SINCERE FRIEND

We have seen a good many berries grow, but we have never seen berries like these which we picked this year. We had them of such size that I could not explain how large they really were. But, I can say our berries from the Dorsett and Catskill were from 1½ to 2½ inches through. Premier of very great size on the first pickings. No late frost, and weather all in their favor, and rains enough to bring the last picking, with very large berries all the way through.

My wife and I stood in the berry patch to see berries that made old men of 75 years look. They say they were the finest and best flavored berries they have ever tasted or seen. We had from 11 to 15 pickers in the field, and they all said they never put them on paper as fine as these berries really were. So I feel Rayner Brothers should get all the praise to help develop such beautiful and nice shaped berries, and we cannot get through talking about our yield, and how large and beautiful the berries were. We know these are facts, and if there is anyone who doubts our word, we can give them the address of any or all of our pickers, and also our neighbors, who really saw the patch grow and were here to see the berries picked. Last summer, this patch was kept clean and worked and hoed, and not a grass or weed grew in the whole patch. We never lost any berries that got overripe, as we had them picked daily.

When the plants arrived in the railway station, Mr. Marlin, the agent, said that they were the finest plants that had ever been shipped into our depot, and above all, we found these plants true to name in every kind, and all these things count.

If you would want any more information about these plants, please let us know.--Mr. Ben Hiller, Ripley Co., Indiana.

JOYCE STANDS DRY WEATHER BEST

I have received the plants in fine condition. I have found the Joyce which I planted in 1935 stood the dry season better than the Fairfax, produced more, and did not dry up as quickly. I think a great deal of the Joyce.--Mr. Howard E. Getter, Montgomery Co., Ohio.

DORSETT SEEM BEST IN CALIFORNIA

I would like to have your 1937 catalog. The plants I received from you last year for setting at El Monte were a perfect success, especially the Gem. The Fugiema made very fine plants, but not very many. Dorsett seems to be the best of its class in California.--Mr. W. J. Sawyer, Kern Co., Calif.

GATHERING WONDERFUL BERRIES

From the strawberry plants purchased last May, am now gathering a wonderful crop of the most wonderful berries ever grown hereabouts. Your plants are all you claim them to be, and I am enclosing my order for more.--Mrs. Ethel M. Cordell, McKean Co., Pa.

SECOND CROP PREMIER EVEN BETTER THAN FIRST

I wish to advise you that I had more strawberries from my second crop of Premier than from the first yield. I don't know exactly, but I thing around 2,500 qts. from the original 3,000 plants, as compared to 2,200 qts. in 1936. I can't say too much for your Premier. I had some wedge shaped berries 3 inches or more across.--Mr. Howard Herrmann, Franklin Co., Indiana.

FAIRFAX, DORSETT AND CATSKILL SELL BEST

This year I sold my berries to the retail trade. The Fairfax, Dorsett, and Catskill sold better than the Premier. My wife said the Catskill were the best of the lot.--Mr. A. N. Allender, Taylor Co., W. Va.

GOOD PLANTS COME THROUGH

Received the plants in fine condition. Wasn't able to plant for a week after receiving on account of wet weather, so left them packed as they were shipped, and set in a damp cellar, and they all started fine.--Mr. Harry F. Troop, Lancaster Co., Pa.

PREMIER

Productive, Dependable and Profitable

A variety so widely and favorably known that a description is hardly necessary. Early, frost resistant, very productive. Has never failed to make a crop in over 20 years and, until the introduction of Dorsett, Fairfax and Catskill, had returned more profit to growers than any early variety. Premier is just as good as ever but the newer varieties are superior in many respects.

GROWTH--Premier is a very vigorous variety, making a good bed on all types of soil, however, they respond well to fertile soil and good cultivation. In their freedom from disease they have been the standard by which other varieties are judged.

SIZE--The first berries average large to very large but due to Premier's tremendous productiveness they have a tendency to run down during the last of the season as so many berries are set that it is practically impossible for them all to size up unless the soil and weather conditions are very favorable.

FIRMNESS--Fruit is fairly firm, but here is what we consider Premier's weakest point. For home markets or markets within 100 or 150 miles there is very little trouble from this source.

FROST RESISTANSE--This is Premier's great advantage over all early varieties, even Dorsett and Fairfax can not stand up with Premier in resisting late frosts. In localities where late frosts are common Premier is still the early variety you should plant.

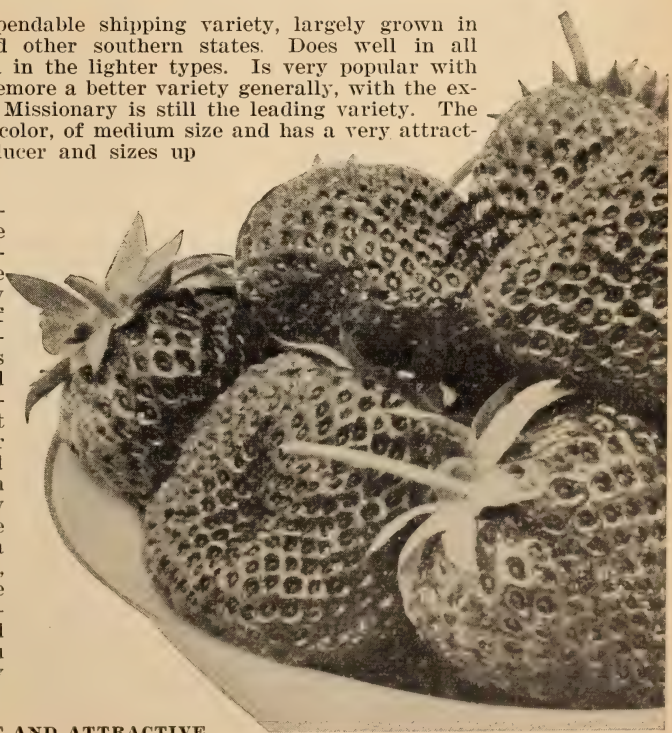
QUALITY AND FLAVOR--The flavor and quality are both very good.This is necessary for any variety to have gained the popularity Premier has enjoyed.

PRODUCTIVENESS--Everyone knows of Premier's productiveness, under some conditions they may have been equalled or even bettered but for heavy production under general conditions they stand unchallenged. Growers have written us telling of yields of over 20,000 quarts per acre under conditions that were far from ideal.

HOWARD 17 (Premier). This variety is really Premier or vice versa. It is conceded they were really originated by Mr. Howard but were widely advertised as Premier before introduced as Howard 17 and are generally known by that name except in the New England states. They are officially known as Howard 17 in the State Experiment Stations and by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Regardless of name, they are a mighty fine variety. For full description see Premier.

MISSIONARY An old, dependable shipping variety, largely grown in Florida and other southern states. Does well in all types of soil and especially well in the lighter types. Is very popular with the juice men. We believe Blakemore a better variety generally, with the exception of in Florida where the Missionary is still the leading variety. The fruit is rather tart, dark red in color, of medium size and has a very attractive appearance. A heavy producer and sizes up the entire crop well.

RIDGLEY From our observation we believe this variety may be of considerable value to growers who have a moist, springy soil that may not be well suited to some of the other early varieties. Under normal moisture conditions Ridgely is very productive and sizes up the entire crop satisfactorily. The fruit is firm, light red and holds this light color well. The calyx are of good size, a bright green and when packed the berries present a very pleasing appearance. On the lighter soils or on soil that has a tendency to dry out quickly, Ridgely is unsatisfactory. The foliage does not hold up sufficiently to protect the fruit and the yield is very poor. If you have soil suitable for Ridgely we recommend them for trial.



PREMIER BERRIES, BRIGHT AND ATTRACTIVE

Dorsett

AN OUTSTANDING VARIETY OF UNUSUAL MERIT

Originated by th U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1932 and released in 1934. Since introduction Dorsett has been planted in almost all sections of the country and nearly every grower who planted them was amazed at the flavor, vigor and yield of this great early variety. Through their high flavor, excellent quality and uniform beauty they have demanded first choice and highest prices on all markets and with their vigor and productiveness have returned growers larger profits than have been realized from any early variety since their introduction, with the possible exception of Fairfax under some conditions.

Those who have grown Dorsett will want it again but those who haven't should by all means include Dorsett in their plantings this year. We are confident they will merit your respect and will have a permanent place in your plantings.

GROWTH: The health and vigor of Dorsett is far superior to the older varieties, making a strong upright growth that may become too rank on rich soil that has had too liberal applications of fertilizer or manure, this is especially true in the Northern States and is a condition that should be avoided as the yield and the size of the fruit will be cut down materially. Dorsett makes plants very freely, setting a dense matted row, in rich soil they may become too thick. Under such condition we would advise thinning for best results (see page 8). Very resistant to leaf spot and other foliage troubles, even more resistant than Premier which is the most resistant of the older varieties.

SIZE: The fruit is large although they will not average as large as Fairfax, are larger than any of the older early varieties. Averaging about with Chesapeake. Under very dry conditions Dorsett berries will run down in size toward the end of the season but with normal weather or when the plants are properly spaced the entire crop is matured to a good size.

QUALITY AND FLAVOR: The superior flavor and quality of Dorsett is credited to its parent, Royal Sovereign, an old English variety which was prized for high dessert quality. Being superior to Chesapeake or Wm. Belt, the two varieties famous for high dessert quality for many years. This exceptional quality has placed Dorsett as a great favorite on all markets and where the berries are sold to a private trade the great demand and repeat calls have held the price of Dorsett berries well in advance of the general market.

FIRMNESS: More firm than Premier, standing long hauls and refrigeration much better than this old variety. Although they are not quite as firm as Fairfax or Blakemore, will stand shipping very well and will arrive in the markets in excellent condition, consistently bringing top prices on the wholesale markets.

PRODUCTIVENESS: Although Dorsett will not set as large a crop as Premier or Aberdeen, which have both set records for production, they have outyielded them both in many tests through their ability to size the entire crop to good marketable berries.

COLOR: Dorsett berries have a beautiful appearance, are a light red in color, several shades lighter than Premier, retaining this color to a marked degree for several days after they are apparently ripe. The fruit is conic to long conic, very regular with a few of the early berries wedge shape. In our opinion there is no variety more attractive than Dorsett.

FROST RESISTANCE: Being a cross of Premier, Dorsett has some of Premier resistance although in some sections under severe late frosts Premier has suffered less damage due to their shorter fruiting stems and profusion of bloom. Since the introduction of Dorsett we have never heard of a crop being lost by frost injury but in some instance some damage has been reported.

ADAPTABILITY: Dorsett has shown to be well adapted to any sections where Premier can be successfully grown. In the far Northern sections its vigorous growth on rich soils has made spacing or thinning necessary to obtain best results.

PROFIT: Dorsett has taken the lead among the early varieties for returning record profits to growers. From all sections come reports of their value. Unhesitatingly we recommend Dorsett as one of the best and most profitable varieties you can grow.

Dorsett has a full measure of sales appeal. An attractiveness hard to resist.

FAIRFAX

SUPERB QUALITY FLAVOR BEAUTY

Another of the U. S. Department of Agriculture creations, being of the same parentage as Dorsett and released at the same time. We recommend Fairfax for Home Garden, local markets and in many sections they are the leading commercial berry. As with Dorsett they have been widely planted since their introduction and have been accepted by all who have grown them as one of the most outstanding berries yet introduced.

We are often asked which is the better variety. Dorsett or Fairfax. This is a hard question to answer because, when grown under proper conditions both are so outstanding it is hard to find room for preference. We can safely say both are very good and are in a class by themselves in flavor, quality and value.

GROWTH: Fairfax makes a vigorous growth, being far superior to older varieties, even more vigorous than Dorsett. The foliage is very healthy and may become too dense when over fertilized, very resistant to leaf spot and scorch. Although Fairfax cannot be termed a free plant maker, they will generally make sufficient plants for a good fruiting row. In some sections when planted on rich soil spacing or thinning has given good results.

SIZE: In size Fairfax excells any other variety. The berries run very large generally averaging larger than Dorsett. Under favorable weather conditions the last fruit harvested will compare very favorably with the first picking. In extremely dry weather the fruit will run down in size at the end of the season but they will always develop to a good marketable size.

FIRMNESS: Fairfax berries are very firm, even more firm than Blakemore, which is one of the new varieties valued for it's firmness and shipping qualities. Fairfax berries stand shipping well and although they may turn somewhat dark, they will arrive on a distant market in perfect condition with a fresh, glossy appearance. Which, coupled with their large size and high dessert quality, have placed Fairfax at a premium on all markets.

QUALITY AND FLAVOR: Compared to any of the older varieties Fairfax stands very high, some growers believe them superior to Dorsett. Under normal conditions the flavor seems better to us but in very wet weather we have noticed that Dorsett seemed to hold their flavor some what better than Fairfax. We know that Fairfax is GOOD and the consuming public is demanding this great variety more each year.

PRODUCTIVESS: Fairfax is very productive, in some cases outyielding Dorsett but this is not generally the case. The fruit stems are strong and upstanding and under normal conditions hardly a berry is lost from decay or mould. By their large size and ability to size up the entire crop we are convinced Fairfax will produce more berries that will grade Extra fancy, per acre than any variety.

COLOR: When Fairfax is first ripe they are a light red in color, which will turn darker soon after picking, if allowed to hang on the vines until over ripe they become very dark. As Fairfax berries have a very high gloss, they are very attractive even when over ripe. There is no loss in flavor and the fruit is still firm even when almost purple. Many of our growers report their customers are requesting "those large dark berries".

FROST RESISTANCE: Being a cross of Premier, Fairfax has suffered very litle frost damage since being introduced and although they are not as resistant as Premier no serious damage has been suffered, though in some sections slight frost damage has been reported.

ADAPTABILITY: Fairfax is well adapted to any section where Premier can be grown, is being successfully grown on the Pacific Coast and in North Carolina which are beyond Premier's limits. Like Dorsett they may make a too rank growth in the far North on rich soils and spacing or thinning may be necessary for best results. No matter where you live, except in the far South, we are sure you will find Fairfax a satisfactory and a profitable variety.

PROFIT: From the standpoint of profit Fairfax deserves your serious consideration. With its natural superiority over the older early varieties, the higher prices it has brought consistently since being introduced make Fairfax one variety you should not over look. If you are making money with strawberries we feel safe in saying you can make more with Dorsett and Fairfax.

Fairfax's Sparkling, Rich Appearance Will Tempt Anyone's Appetite.

Blakemore

Firm, Dependable Shipping Berry Early and Profitable

A cross of Premier and Missionary, originated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and released by them in 1930. Blakemore has quickly taken the lead over all southern shipping berries, except in Florida where Missionary is more suitable. All over the southeastern states it has shown itself outstanding as an early shipper. Surpassing Premier in firmness, color and carrying qualities.

GROWTH--Being one of the most heavy bedding varieties, Blakemore will make an abundance of plants on comparatively poor land and on rich soil or in the north thinning is necessary to obtain satisfactory size and yield. If this is neglected the results are sure to be disappointing, the berries will be small and the yield poor, but if properly thinned Blakemore will make a very good showing even under very dry conditions. The foliage is very clean and holds up well all through the fruiting season.

SIZE--The berries are of medium size, somewhat smaller than Premier at the first picking, but for the entire season they average about the same.

PRODUCTIVENESS--Blakemore, though not quite as productive as some varieties, will produce well above the average and on the poorer soils, almost equal to the best. For best yields do not let the plants become too thick in the row.

FIRMNESS--In this Blakemore is really outstanding, the berries are very firm and can be hauled great distances with no loss in attractiveness. We have compared them with Premier after being trucked 250 miles. The Premier were badly bruised, shaken down and the baskets stained, while the Blakemore were firm and bright, the baskets well filled and almost as clean as if there had been no berries in them. The color is very light red, this is also in their favor as a commercial variety, as on most wholesale markets, the buyers feel that light berries are not so ripe and will keep longer. Then too, when help is short or weather conditions delay picking, the berries will hang on the vines for several days without loss from decay or overripening.

YELLOWS--The real cause for the yellow or mottled areas appearing in almost all Blakemore plantings has not been determined. This yellowing of the leaves **cannot** be transfered from one plant to another by artificial means therefore it is not contagious. The originators are of the opinion it is inherent in the variety. All our plantings have been gone over and any plants showing signs of Yellows have been roughed out. This may not prevent yellows from appearing in fields set from our plants but we believe there will be less than from plants not so treated. We do not believe this serious enough to justify any grower, who has found Blakemore suited to his requirement, to discontinue them.

Blakemore Is Valued For Firmness and Dependability

Southland Originated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and first introduced in 1932. Southland was developed and introduced to fill a specific need. The need for a really high quality home garden and local market berry for the South. All the southern shipping varieties, while ideal for that purpose, are rather poor in dessert quality. Southland with its fine quality and flavor, very large size and great attractiveness offers higher standards for home consumption than the South has ever before enjoyed. While we do not recommend it as a shipping berry, we really believe they will be a very profitable variety for sale in the Southern cities and towns and when their higher qualities become better known, there will be a definite demand for them. While production must necessarily be limited to local consumption we are of the opinion a grower who is favorably located will find Southland much more profitable than the shipping varieties. The plant growth is strong and vigorous. If you are not growing Southland, try them, you may be missing something that is really worth while.

SOUTHLAND

BELLMAR Another of the U. S. Department creations. Like Blakemore, a seedling of Premier and Missionary. Bellmar was introduced in 1931 and has gained quite some popularity along the East Coast, as far south as North Carolina and on up into the New England states. Its success has not been outstanding, although in some cases it has proven superior to the older varieties. The fruiting season is two to three days later than Blakemore, the berries are large, firm, uniform, of a rather dark glossy red, somewhat darker than Premier but their gloss gives them a fresh, bright appearance and they do not appear over-ripe as most dark berries do. Very productive in normal seasons running close to Aberdeen or Premier, sizing up the entire crop very well. The plant growth is very vigorous, though more susceptible to leaf spot than Premier. Usually, under dry conditions, Bellmar does not hold up as well as we would like except when planted on low, moist soil. Taking these facts into consideration we advise that, before planting heavily of Bellmar, you try them out in your own soil to find if they are suitable.

CLERMONT

CLERMONT A New York Station creation that is gaining much popularity and praise in that State. At the Experiment Station at Geneva they were really outstanding, producing a very good crop of large, light red berries with a very high gloss and a bright green calyx.

With us they made a good yield and the fruit was quite attractive but the calyx and the foliage did not hold up as well as we would like. Therefore it is our opinion that Clermont is at its best North of the Mason-Dixon line.

The plants are vigorous and make a good fruiting row. The fruit is large and sizes up well, has good quality and flavor. In the Northern sections where Clermont is at its best it is a truly fine variety and well worth a trial.

FRUITLAND Extra early, productive of large light red berries of better than average quality. Similar to Big Joe in firmness and general appearance. Plant growth is vigorous and healthy, holding up well at fruiting time. Here on the Peninsula Fruitland is very popular with many growers for commercial planting and is considered superior to Premier under conditions similar to those here.

FAIRFAX, PREMIER AND DORSETT

Of the varieties I have fruited, I prefer Fairfax, Premier and Dorsett. Chesapeake is too risky. In dry weather they do not develop the fruit. Low heavy soils are best for them in this section. I had trial of Fairfax, Big Joe and Aroma. Fairfax yielded fine, color was against them, although the flavor was fine.—Mr. W. S. Bishop, Bucks Co., Pa.

PREMIER BEST ALL-ROUND

As far as I can judge, the Premier is the best all around variety. I have no objections to the Catskill, this being the first year I have tried them, and they were not given a fair show. They produced well, and brought a fair price.--Mr. W. Friel Felts, Carroll Co., Virginia.

PREMIER GIVES HIGHEST YIELD

The 5 varieties of strawberries which I fruited this year yielded as follows: Premier, 6,000, qts. per acre; Aroma, 4,500 qts per acre; Catskill, 5,500 qts. per acre; Fairfax, 5,500 qts. per acre; and Dorsett, 3,000 qts. per acre. In my opinion, Premier is by far the best yielding and most satisfactory berry. Fairfax is fairly satisfactory, quality is its greatest asset. Aroma does fine the first season, but does not thereafter. Dorsett will not produce a paying crop in this section. I have only fruited Catskill one season, and would not like to condemn it yet. 1936 was a very dry year, the season of 1937 is perfect, and in both years Premier is my best bet.--Mr. Charles M. Will, Shenandoah Co., Virginia.

Catskill

FIRMLY ESTABLISHED AS THE MOST PRODUCTIVE AND PROFITABLE MID-SEASON BERRY

We offered this variety for the first time in 1935, and last year, we had orders for three times as many Catskill plants as we had for Big Joe, which has been the leading mid-season variety for twenty years. To our mind this sweeping grower's acceptance clearly proves the outstanding superiority of Catskill as a really profitable and dependable commercial variety.

Catskill was originated by the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, from a cross of Marshall and Premier, and was first introduced in 1933. In vigor of growth, productiveness, and size, Catskill is truly a leader, and we again recommend it as one of the best mid-season varieties. It is with real pride we endorse this fine variety.

GROWTH--In habit of growth Catskill is equal to Dorsett or Fairfax and is one of the most vigorous varieties we have ever seen, and although we have noticed a few traces of leaf spot, the foliage is so vigorous that no ill effects were caused.

SIZE--The berries are very large and under average conditions the entire crop sizes up well. Many of the largest berries are coxcomb and are of somewhat irregular shape, however, the berries are of such large size as to make a most pleasing package.

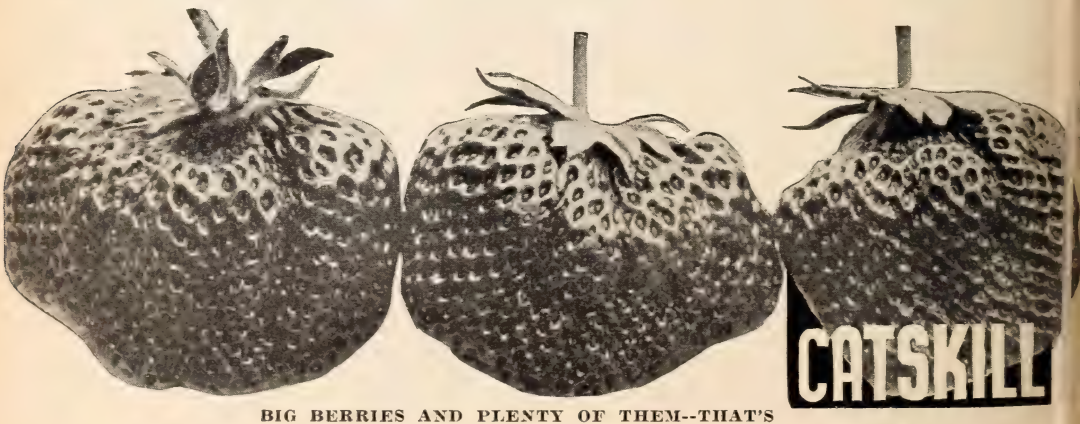
QUALITY AND FLAVOR--Both the quality and flavor are good tho not outstanding. We consider them better in this respect than Big Joe or Aberdeen but not equal to such varieties as Fairfax or Chesapeake.

FIRMNESS--The berries are firm enough to make a good commercial variety. Are much more firm than Aberdeen and about equal to Big Joe.

PRODUCTIVENESS--In this Catskill is truly the leader, last year outproducing every variety we had on test by a substantial margin. They suffered no frost damage and although there were not as many blooms as on some varieties, the large size of all the berries was responsible for this exceptionally heavy yield.

ABERDEEN Although this variety is steadily gaining popularity in New Jersey and nearby states it is not showing up as well as we had expected. Under normal to wet conditions they will produce a very heavy crop of extra large fruit, in some cases outyielding even Premier, however, the fruit is rather soft and if there are hot suns the berries scald badly.

In dry seasons they fall back below Premier and the foliage, though very resistant to disease, does not stand up well at picking time and the fruit is not well shaded, thus again there is danger of sun scald if the weather is hot. The fruit is large, very uniform and of light color, which they hold even when over-ripe. The berries make a very attractive package and on nearby markets often bring a premium over varieties that are superior in flavor and keeping qualities. We have growers in Connecticut, New Jersey, and Massachusetts who really like this variety, one grower writes thus: "The Aberdeen is wonderful and has the longest season of any, it would be 100% perfect if it were a little firmer." This particular grower has a roadside stand thus the variety is fine for his purpose. Where the berries can be moved quickly and the hauling distance short, Aberdeen should be a profitable variety, especially where Big Joe is not satisfactory. For their large size, ability to size up the entire crop and for productiveness, Aberdeen is very satisfactory.

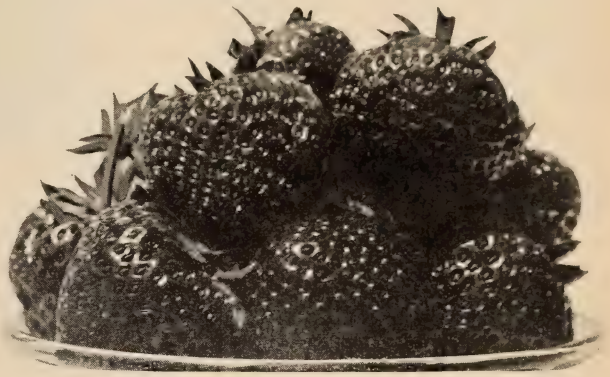


BIG BERRIES AND PLENTY OF THEM--THAT'S

PATHFINDER

A PROMISING NEW VARIETY

Very Productive and Uniform



Pathfinder Is Outstanding In Uniformity and Appearance

This variety, formerly known as New Jersey No. 35, is from a scientific cross made at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station by Prof. J. Harold Clark, of Premier (Howard 17) and Aberdeen in 1928. Has been tested quite extensively throughout New Jersey, and several Experiment Stations in the Northeast had it in fruit last year. These tests have been generally satisfactory and indicate that Pathfinder will probably be best adapted to conditions found from New Brunswick, N. J. north, where Premier is at its best.

We have been watching this variety for the past 4 years, and have been very pleased with its performance under proper climatic conditions. Usually the ripening season is about 3 days later than Premier. It is very productive over a long season, being with us the most productive variety on test, as compared with the best standard varieties.

The foliage is a dark thrifty green, holding up well during the fruiting season. However, we believe Pathfinder may not be quite as resistant to leaf spot as Dorsett, Fairfax, or Blakemore this far South. Will make a well spaced matted row, of medium to large plants, being very similar to Premier and Fairfax in that respect.

The blossoms are perfect and apparently carry much of Premier's frost resistance, as we have never noticed any frost injury during the four years we have been watching it. There are usually a large number of fruits per plant, maturing over a comparatively long season. The late berries size up well unless growing conditions are very unfavorable. The berries are very smooth and regular, roundish conic, medium to large in size, bright red in color, with brisk sub-acid flavor, of good quality. The fruit stems are short and the weight of the fruit usually causes them to bend to the ground, although, the fruit is supported much better than that of Premier. We believe Pathfinder holds much promise as an early mid-season variety in the sections to which it is adapted.

Our supply of plants is limited, and we would suggest that those who wish to test it this season place their orders early.

FUGIEMA Similar to Chesapeake in growth, Fugiema makes a well spaced row of large, vigorous plants and under favorable conditions produce a heavy crop of exceptionally large berries. Medium red in color and of fair quality and flavor. The large size of the fruit is their most desirable feature.

SENATOR DUNLAP **(Dr. Burrell).** A good home garden and canning variety of long standing. For many years very popular in the north and central states. We do not recommend them south of the Mason-Dixon line. The plants are very hardy and vigorous and are the most freely bedding variety we have, with the possible exception of Blakemore. The plants are small and should not be permitted to become too thick in the row. A heavy producer of medium sized, dark red fruit of fair quality. The greatest advantage of Dunlap is its ability to make a good growth and produce heavily under almost any condition.

CULVER Another New York Station introduction which did very well in our test plot. The growth is very vigorous and healthy, a bluff green and is apparently resistant to leaf spot. A good plant maker. The berries are large and a bright red clear through, are several shades darker than Catskill, firm and of very good quality and flavor. The calyx are a very bright green. Culver looks promising and is certainly worthy of a thorough trial.

REDHEART An introduction of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is especially adapted to the Northwest and is recommended as a canning berry for that section. The plant growth is strong and vigorous, the berries are a deep, rich red clear through and are the firmest yet developed. In the East the foliage breaks down in the spring making them unsuitable for Eastern growers.

JOYCE

A variety which we introduced in 1931. Since that time they have been quite widely planted throughout Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland and West Virginia, with some going into Ohio and Illinois. Many of these growers have found Joyce to be the ideal mid-season variety for their locality and market and have been ordering plants regularly each year. We have received many letters in the past six years of the satisfaction Joyce has given, of their long fruiting season, their ability to produce good crops under adverse conditions and of the continued demand for this large, light red berry by customers who had once purchased them.

ADAPTABILITY — From the reports we have Joyce is best adapted to the North Atlantic and Mid-western States. Doing best in springy soils as their ability of producing a good crop of marketable fruit under very wet conditions is surprising. They will do well on high soils and we have seen some mighty fine beds of Joyce on the uplands of Pennsylvania.

GROWTH — Joyce makes a clean, vigorous growth, is very resistant to leaf spot or other foliage troubles. Setting plenty of plants for a good fruiting bed on almost any soil. The plants are usually strong and upstanding and the fruit borne well off the ground.

SIZE--Fruit is large, usually round conic, fairly regular, a few of the early berries being double or coxcomb. Holding up in size well to the end of the season. In wet weather will develop a full crop of marketable fruit.

QUALITY AND FLAVOR--The quality is fine and the flavor has made Joyce a favorite for the home garden and local market where good quality and flavor mean repeat orders.

FIRMNESS--Joyce would rank about equal with Premier under normal conditions and somewhat more firm under excessive moisture. Not as firm as Chesapeake or Fairfax and should be handled quickly for very best success.

PRODUCTIVENESS--Ranks well in production. The first pickings are lighter than Big Joe but usually by the time Big Joe is through they are in their prime, which with their ability to size up the entire crop has always given them a good lead with almost all growers who have compared the two. Fairly frost resistant, have never missed a crop in the last 9 years.

COLOR--The fruit is a very light red when first ripe and holds this light color for several days, never turning dark even when very over-ripe. Many growers place their light color as Joyce's most outstanding superiority.

CLUSTER OF BEAUTY
(Much Reduced)

BEAUTY

We have been growing this variety for several years. Beauty has always made a strong vigorous growth and produced a good crop of large, light red berries of very good flavor and quality. The berries are very attractive and firm enough for distant shipment, this combined with their high quality and flavor make Beauty a very good all around mid-season variety.

They seem more frost resistant than Big Joe we have never had any frost injury since we have been growing them.

The fruit stalks are strong and upstanding, holding the fruit well off the ground, the foliage too, is very strong and rank and keeps the berries well shaded during the picking season. We have only found one weakness in Beauty, the foliage has a tendency to break down during a very wet fruiting season, it does not break down badly but it doesn't hold up like such varieties as Dorsett, Chesapeake, Joyce or Premier.

FAIRFAX AND CATSKILL NEAR PERFECTION

The strawberries which I checked this year yielded as follows: Dorsett, 500 qts. per 1,000 plants; Fairfax, 700 qts. per 1,000 plants; Catskill, 500 qts. per 500 plants; and William Belt, 200 qts. per 500 plants. I consider Fairfax and Catskill near perfect, although they ran small near the end of the season, as we have had but one light rain since about one week before ripening. My first berries on Catskill and Fairfax were exceptionally large. I had 3 Fairfax which measured 3½ inches, and lots that measured 2 inches.—Mr. C. D. Kelly, Huntington Co., Pa.

Big Joe

As Premier has been the leading early berry so has Big Joe been the leading mid-season. Many growers give this variety nothing but praise especially when a large full flavored berry that ripens as the early varieties begin to fail is desired. Others have told us that Catskill will surpass it on many points. Those of you who have found Big Joe profitable will want it again, and to those that cannot raise them successfully we recommend Catskill or Joyce.

GROWTH. Big Joe makes an abundant plant growth, plants are strong and vigorous with exceptionally healthy foliage. The fruit stalks are strong and upstanding.

SIZE. The berries are large to very large, of slightly flat conic shape, very regular. There is a slight tendency to run down in size toward the end of the season under dry weather conditions.

QUALITY AND FLAVOR. The quality of Big Joe is very good, the flavor fine and full bodied. It has a pleasing tang all its own that is really delicious. The color is a medium light red clear through, that is slow to turn dark after picking.

FIRMNESS. That fruit is fairly firm, more so than Premier, but not as firm as Chesapeake or Dorsett, although it is firm enough for long distant shipment, and this, coupled with its flavor and quality make it an ideal home, local market or commercial berry.

PRODUCTIVENESS. Under favorable conditions Big Joe is a very heavy producer and under adverse conditions they will make a good paying crop. The only thing that will hold Big Joe down is a late frost, therefore, we recommend them for sections where late frosts are not the rule.

APPRECIATE FAIRNESS

I wish to thank you very much for the berry plants you sent me, and I wish to say they arrived in good shape. Whenever I set more plants, I will remember you, as I appreciate your fairness. --Mr. Charles Brownell, Rockland Co., New York.

FAIR DEAL BUSINESS

I appreciate very much your fair deal business methods, and kindly accept my sincere thanks.--Dr. L. Edward Cotter, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

NEVER LOST A PLANT

Received my plants, and cant tell you how much I appreciated them and how proud I am of them. So far, I have never lost a plant. You may be sure you will get a much larger order from me next year, and I am safe in saying you will receive more orders from this part of the country, for everyone who sees our patch wants to know where we got our plants.--Mr. Walter Davis, Fairfield Co., Ohio.

For Big berries and large profitable crops set Rayner's productive plants

PLANTS RECEIVED IN GOOD CONDITION

I received the strawberry plants that I ordered all in good condition. I appreciate the service that you gave me by sending them the day I wished them to come. I also appreciate the good count. I am sure you have done your best to satisfy me, and I will buy the rest of my plants that I get in the future from you.--Mr. Lawrence Dauphinee, Piscataquis Co., Maine.

NEIGHBORS PLANTS FINE

Please send me a copy of your Berry Book showing prices of the different kinds of berries you feature. I saw some plants you shipped a neighbor, they were so fine, that I want some too.--Mr. G. E. Hartick, Cooper Co., Missouri.

PLANTS STARTING NICELY

Received plants in fine condition. They are now started nicely, we have had such fine rains since they were set out.--Mrs. Almos K. Earhart, Lancaster Co., Pa.

BLAKEMORE LEADS IN YIELD, FAIRFAX IN PRICE

In 1935 my Blakemore yielded at the rate of 11,520 qts. per acre. In 1936 Bellmar made 7,680 qts. per acre. In 1937 I fruited 4 varieties--Premier produced 6,720 qts.; Senator Dunlap, 7,200 qts., Catskill, 6,720 qts.; and Fairfax, 6,000 qts. However, the Fairfax brought 30c more per 24 qt. crate than the other 3 varieties.

I consider Blakemore 99% perfection in every characteristic. Bellmar won't stand long. Premier fruit stocks and foliage are not strong enough. Dunlap does not have sufficient foliage and makes too many plants, and the berries do not ripen evenly. Fairfax has the finest flavor, but was not uniform in size of fruit. The same with Dorsett. Chesapeake was a poor plant maker; the quality was superb.--Mr. L. F. Weaver, Tippecanoe Co., Ind.

PREMIER BEST FOR EARLY

With me, Premier were the best for early, Fairfax and Catskill for mid-season, and Lupton and Gandy for late. My Gem and Mastodon Everbearing did fine. The Dorsett frost killed last winter, and the last pickings were small.--Mr. Homer MacDowell, Saratoga Co., New York.

LIKE CATSKILL VERY MUCH

Of the varieties I fruited this year, Premier and Blakemore were the best for early, Fairfax for mid-season, and Chesapeake for late. My new berries look fine, and I have about 1½ acres to pick over this next season. I like the Catskill very much, what little I have seen of it. Will have about 5 rows to pick from next spring, and will let you know later how they do.--Mr. H. S. Casswell, Montgomery Co., Ohio.

CHESAPEAKE

The Peer of Late Strawberries

The Most Popular and Profitable Late Variety. A Money-Maker Since the Turn of the Century.

Where soil conditions are suitable Chesapeake is the best and most profitable late berry yet introduced. Although not a free plant maker, on good rich soil they will almost always make a good fruiting bed. The plants are large and vigorous, are responsive to good soil, careful cultivation and **EARLY PLANTING.**

QUALITY--Here Chesapeake is a real leader, with a quality and flavor that is unsurpassed. This combined with its other outstanding characteristics make it ideal for all purposes. For the home garden it is fine, delicious to eat right off the vines, the market gardener will find his trade really pleased and enthusiastic over this flavor and dessert quality and as a commercial variety we really believe this outstanding flavor and quality responsible for the preference of most consumers for late berries.

SIZE--The berries are large to very large and hold their size well to the end of the season. This is possible through the large vigorous plants, always well spaced in the bed and they never set more fruit than they can size up. This is another reason why Chesapeake is a favorite of the consumer.

FIRMNESS--Chesapeake is an excellent shipping berry. The fruit is firm as any late berry including Lupton. For commercial growers this is very important as the condition of the fruit when it reaches the market always is an important factor in the price received. With Chesapeake's firmness and good keeping qualities, top prices are the rule for this variety on the large wholesale markets.

PRODUCTIVENESS--As a late variety Chesapeake is very productive. Although they do not set an abundance of fruit, as some varieties do, they set plenty to produce a mighty fine crop of large marketable berries which practically all size up, right to the last picking.

GROWTH--To get a good fruiting bed Chesapeake should be set in rich, well manured soil, they respond to good cultivation and the soil should be stirred around them often during the growing season. The foliage is strong and healthy, very resistant to leaf spot and other foliage troubles, holding up well until the whole crop is harvested. Chesapeake blooms very late and by so doing escapes late frosts, much as Premier does through its resistance and abundance of bloom.

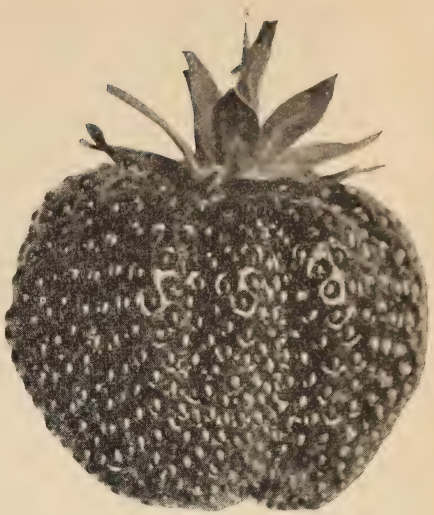
CAMDEN Developed by the N. Y. Experiment Station. This is a new late variety, later than Chesapeake but will ripen a few days before Gandy, seems to have several good points for a late berry. The berries are large, of fair quality and firm enough to ship well. A good plant maker, making a very vigorous growth. Susceptible to leaf spot this far south. Recommended from Pennsylvania, North.

GIBSON **(Parsons Beauty).** An old and popular home garden or canning berry, is widely planted in many sections of the country. Very productive of medium large, dark red fruit of fine flavor, that cap easily and retain their shape well in canning. Too soft for long distance shipping. The plants are vigorous and healthy, making a fine fruiting bed. The number of times it has been introduced under different names is proof of its worth, having been introduced as Parsons Beauty, Gibson, Sussex and Pocomoke.

Chesapeake Berries Are Large, Firm and Delicious.

Wm Belt

A fine old variety that is a friend to both the producer and the consumer, a vigorous grower, a heavy producer and a leader in quality of fruit for late varieties. The fruit is large and a bright glossy red with a vivid green cap and although they are irregular in shape (many coxcomb) they make a very attractive package. This attractiveness makes the first sale and the high quality of the fruit gets the repeat orders. For the market gardener or for the growers who place quality equal to large size and handsome appearance, we recommend Wm. Belt. The plants are of good size and are dependable plant makers, making a well spaced fruiting row. As Wm. Belt is subject to rust in the southern states we recommend them for the middle and northern sections. Our stock of Wm. Belt plants is very good this year and the plants were never nicer.



WM. BELT

AROMA A very good late shipping berry, plants are vigorous and thrifty. Fruit is very firm and can be shipped long distances with the assurance they will arrive at their destination in first class condition. As appearance is really the most important feature in a commercial variety, Aroma is ideal. They are very productive of large, smooth, fine quality, light red fruit that size up well to the end of the season. Aroma has been and still is, a real money maker in many sections.

LUPTON

LUPTON As a late shipping variety Lupton is very hard to equal. The plants are strong, vigorous and free plant makers on all types of soil. We recommend this variety especially where it is hard to get a satisfactory bed of Chesapeake. Lupton is productive of large glossy red fruit with an attractive green cap. The outward appearance of the fruit is very similar to Chesapeake, is very firm and ships well but the flavor is mild and the texture is dry and mealy, therefore, Lupton is unsuitable for home garden, local market or for those who are building up their own retail trade. First grown in New Jersey, Lupton is steadily gaining popularity in Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania and other nearby states.

VERY LATE VARIETIES

GANDY Long recognized as the leading extra late berry, fruit is medium large, firm and attractive, slightly acid. Very productive under favorable conditions. For those who have moist springy soil it is a profitable variety. Should be well fertilized for best results. Blooms very late, escaping late frosts. Plants vigorous and good plant makers, thinning necessary on very rich soil.

PEARL As a whole, this variety is very similar to Gandy. Both are of the same season. Pearl is slightly more vigorous and productive. The fruit too, is very similar, averaging fairly large, light red, round conic, very uniform, flavor slightly acid but not enough to be objectionable. As is true of all very late berries it is always best to plant them on springy, moist soil. For best results Pearl should be well fertilized in the spring before growth starts in order that they may mature their whole crop of fruit. A fertilizer containing a liberal amount of Phosphoric Acid and Nitrogen and little or no Potash, is our recommendation. As Pearl is a prolific plant maker, thinning is sometimes advisable when planted on a rich soil or when weather conditions are very favorable.

RAYNER'S PLANTS ARE PROVEN PRODUCERS

WORTHWHILE SUGGESTIONS

PLANTING--Early spring is the best and the most successful time to set Strawberry Plants. Do not neglect spring planting expecting to plant during the late summer or fall, with equal success.

PLANT EARLY—You may plant your berry patch in your best soil, using the very best plants, fertilize properly and cultivate and hoe at just the right time, but if you do not plant early you will fail to get the full results from this otherwise correct culture. We cannot impress you too strongly with the importance of early planting.

SOIL SELECTION--Strawberries are one of the best paying crops. Give them a chance by selecting a good piece of ground that contains plenty of humus, holds moisture well and has good drainage. Use your best soil, it pays.

SELECTING VARIETIES--Select heavy producing varieties of large, high quality fruit which are adapted to your section and requirements. Planting such varieties as will extend your season over a long period. Following are a list of some of the better varieties: Early--Dorsett, Fairfax, highest quality, excellent shippers; Premier, fine quality, fair shipper; Blakemore, best for the South; Southland, for the Southern home garden. Mid-season--Big Joe, fine quality, good shipper; Joyce, light in color, firm, productive; Aberdeen, very productive, for nearby market. Catskill is very promising, large, productive and vigorous. Late--Chesapeake, best late, fine quality, very good shipper; Lupton good shipper, poor quality; Wm. Belt, excellent quality, for Northern section. Where it is desirable to extend the season longer one of the very late varieties may be grown, provided your soil is suitable. Gandy or Pearl. Mastodon--leading everbearer for more than a decade, good spring cropper. Gem a new everbearer that looks very promising, well worth a trial.

It is best before planting heavily of a new variety to determine its adaptability to your soil and market.

FALSE ECONOMY--Often in trying to cut down expenditures a grower loses many times over what he actually saves. Don't continue to grow old, unproductive varieties just because you have them. Then, before digging plants from your fruiting bed consider the fruit these plants would have produced, the time and labor necessary to dig them, the short, coarse roots they will likely have and the delay in planting while you are getting your plants ready. Then, too, a change of climate will always have a very invigorating effect. If you are following this practice and the results seem to be fairly satisfactory, just order a few plants from some reliable nursery to compare with your own. We are very sure you will find that all the time and labor you have spent in digging and cleaning plants has been worse than wasted. Give this a trial anyway.

REMOVING BLOSSOMS--This should never be neglected. If the plants are permitted to fruit the year set they will be greatly weakened and the next seasons crop materially reduced. On everbearers the blossoms should be kept off until the plants are well established.

MARKETING--Market carefully and wisely that you may realize the maximum returns from your labor and investment.

GENERAL ADAPTABILITY OF STRAWBERRY VARIETIES

To aid you in selecting the best varieties for your plantings we are giving here the sections where each variety is generally best adapted. We are also making notations on the varieties that may become too dense in the rows making thinning or spacing necessary. However, all varieties will produce larger and better fruit when plants are spaced about 6 to 9 inches apart in the bed.

Early Varieties	Best Adapted	Should Plants Be Spaced
BLAKEMORE	South, Southwestern and Central States	Will increase size and yield
CLERMONT	Middle Atlantic and Northern States	On rich soils
DORSETT	All sections except far South	Will increase size and yield
FAIRFAX	All sections except far South	Only on rich soils
MISSIONARY	Florida and far South	Seldom necessary
PREMIER	All sections except far South	Seldom necessary
SOUTHLAND	Southern section	Seldom necessary
Early Mid-season Varieties		
ABERDEEN	Middle Atlantic and Northern States	Only on rich soils
BELLMAR	Middle Atlantic and Northern States	Only on rich soils
PATHFINDER	North, Middle Atlantic, and North Central States	Only on rich soils
SEN. DUNLAP	Midwestern and Western States	May be beneficial
Mid-season Varieties		
BEAUTY	Middle Atlantic, Northern, Central States	Seldom necessary
BIG JOE	All sections except far South	Only on rich soils
CATSKILL	All sections where tried except far South	Only on rich soils
CULVER	Northern, Middle Atlantic, Midwestern	Only on rich soils
JOYCE	Northern and Middle Atlantic States	Only on rich soils
REDHEART	Western and Northwestern States	Seldom necessary
Late Varieties		
AROMA	Central and South Central States	May be beneficial
CAMDEN	Northern and North Central States	Only on rich soils
CHESAPEAKE	All Northern sections	Not necessary
GIBSON	North Atlantic and North Central States	May be beneficial
LUPTON	Middle and North Atlantic States	Only on rich soils
WM. BELT	Northeastern States	Not necessary
Very Late Varieties		
GANDY	Middle, North Atlantic	Will increase size and yield
PEARL	and North Central States	Will increase size and yield
Everbearers		
CHAMPION	All sections except far South	Individual hills or spaced,
GEM	All sections except far South	see page 23.
LUCKY STRIKE	All sections except far South	
MASTODON	All sections except far South	

Rayner's EVERBEARERS

Are Returning Big Dividends to Both the Commercial and the Home Garden Grower

In many cases the everbearers are the most useful and valuable of strawberries. No home garden can be complete without them. The small amount of additional attention they require is repaid many times in fresh delicious berries all through the late summer and fall. Any one who takes pride in their garden will find great pleasure in having large, attractive strawberries. out of the regular season. Be sure to have at least one of the everbearers in your garden this year.

The Market Gardener and the commercial berry grower may find the everbearers a valuable addition to their regular list. The prices of Strawberries during the late summer and fall are always high for good grade fruit, thus one who has moist springy soil which contains an abundance of humus or has the facilities for irrigation, would be in a position to realize good profits with everbearers. As with all strawberries, the everbearers require an abundance of moisture if they are to develop the fruit to a large size, this should be kept in mind when selecting the site for an everbearing field. Only moist, springy soil, which contains sufficient organic matter to conserve the moisture, should be used, unless you have irrigation. With irrigation any fertile, well drained soil will be suitable.

1. **Varieties**—Mastodon and Gem are the best varieties for commercial growing. The others are all of better quality and flavor but are not as productive or the fruit as large.

2. **Plants and Planting**—As the everbearers are under the dual strain of making growth and producing fruit, the plants should be strong and vigorous and should be planted just as early as possible. This enables the plants to become developed earlier and will produce more and better fruit.

3. **Blossoms**—All blossoms should be removed until the plants become well developed, this is usually about the middle of July. If blossom removal is continued longer the fruit will be larger but total yield will be materially reduced.

4. **Training**—For largest size and heaviest fall production the hill system, in which all runners are kept off, will develop very large individual plants and all the effort of the plant goes into the production of fruit instead of the production of runners. This necessitates considerable hand labor but the results usually justify the additional care. The plants should be set 15 inches apart in rows 2 to 2½ feet apart. The spaced row gives very satisfactory yields and good sized fruit. The plants are set 15 inches apart in rows 3 to 3½ feet apart, the first runner plants are encouraged to root and are spaced diagonally from the mother plant. After these are developed all runners are removed as they appear. We have seen some very good fall crops from everbearers grown in matted rows when the plants were not too dense and the weather during the late summer and fall, was favorable. However, with very dense rows and with insufficient moisture we have seen them not worth picking. For the matted row plants are set 15 to 18 inches apart in rows 3½ feet apart. If everbearers are grown in matted rows, care should be taken that they do NOT become too densely set.

AN EVERBEARING GARDEN FOR THE HOME No. 1

100 GEM
100 MASTODON
100 CHAMPION
Catalog price $3.00

Special price
$2.25

Fruit 90 days after set, producing large tasty berries through the late summer and fall and a good crop the following spring. Everyone needs the everbearers in the garden.

Purchaser to pay transportation

With suitable soil and good marketing facilities, the Everbearers will return big profits for commercial growers. The grower above has found them his most profitable varieties.

Mastodon

AN EVERBEARER THAT HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME

The variety that set a new standard for everbearers and took them from the novelty class to a real commercial type. Furthermore, Mastodon with its heavy spring crop, took much of the risk out of growing everbearers. For firmness, productiveness, size of fruit, vigor and adaptability it is a proven leader. Some varieties may equal it in some ways but for all around commercial value there are few that compare with it. Since its introduction many growers place Mastodon as one of their most important varieties, as by planting a portion of their berry field to Mastodon, they have a cash crop coming in during the summer and fall that with favorable weather and marketing conditions will offset the expense of the entire project. Below are given Mastodon's outstanding qualities that make it the supreme everbearer.

GROWTH--Is very strong and vigorous, a clear dark green, very resistant to leaf spot. Good foliage, while very important in a standard variety, is doubly important in an everbearer. First in shading the fruit from the hot suns during the summer and fall, then in developing and protecting a heavy spring crop. Mastodon has a full measure of all the inborn qualities necessary for heavy production.

SIZE--For the summer and fall crop the berries are medium to medium large, often running to large under favorable conditions. The spring crop is large to very large, the berries averaging about the same as Big Joe in size, ripening in mid-season.

QUALITY AND FLAVOR--During July and early August, under high temperatures, the quality and flavor is often rather poor, but as it becomes cooler both improve very quickly. From the middle of August until hard freezing weather in the fall, the quality is very good and the flavor good. The spring crop is excellent, better than many of the standard varieties.

FIRMNESS--The berries are firm enough to withstand shipment to moderate distances. We do not recommend shipment for over 100 miles for the summer and fall fruit. The spring crop will compare favorably with Big Joe. We really believe it best for a grower to retail the summer and fall berries, the demand is always good, the berries come on steadily over a long period, thus there is no rush as with the spring berries and besides getting the maximum profit from the crop, he is building up a trade that will be of great value to him in marketing his spring berries.

PRODUCTIVENESS--Mastodon will rank very productive during the summer and fall, and in spring production is even more outstanding, equaling many of the standard mid-season varieties. If Mastodon were not an everbearer, it would be very valuable just for the spring crop, and this, coupled with its everbearing ability, makes it a really valuable variety.

Any grower would be proud to offer berries like these.

A Basket of Mastodon's Fancy Late Summer Berries.

GEM

Introduced in 1934, Gem is now accepted as one of the most valuable of the everbearers.

With many growers it has given greater satisfaction and returned larger profits than Mastodon. We have fruited Gem for 3 years, and have many reports on them over the country generally, which all seems to indicate that Gem is fully equal to Mastodon in every respect. Gem has shown to be well adapted to all sections of the country, wherever Everbearers can be grown successfully. The fruit is exceptionally smooth, and of light color, which they retain even when very overripe. This is, of course, to their advantage when grown commercially. We recommend Gem as one of the best Everbearers for either commercial or home garden planting.

A BRIGHT RED BERRY VERY SMOOTH AND UNIFORM

GROWTH—Gem makes a very vigorous growth, setting an abundance of medium size plants that may need thinning when grown on rich soil. Although we have not as yet tried them in the hill system, we believe good results would be obtained under this method. The foliage is very healthy, showing no more leaf spot than Mastodon.

PRODUCTION—Are fully equal to Mastodon in production. Last spring the crop was fully up to Mastodon, fruiting in mid-season with Catskill and Big Joe, the fruit was of good size, very regular and attractive. In late summer and fall production, Gem out-produced Mastodon in the first pickings, during early October Mastodon took the lead but in the late pickings during the last of October and early November, Gem was again ahead. Thus we believe there is little choice between the two from the standpoint of productiveness.

FIRMNESS—Gem is fully as firm as Mastodon and the skin is quite tough, will carry very well. With us their carrying quality is superior to any of the other everbearers. On the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets we have had Gem sell consistently with and occasionally ahead of Mastodon.

SIZE—Gem berries all run quite large in size, are almost round and very uniform as you will note in the picture above. They do not have as many berries on each fruiting stem as does Mastodon but size up all the berries well and you hardly ever find a very small or cull berry.

COLOR—The appearance of the berries is very pleasing, are a bright red, much lighter than Mastodon and carry a very high gloss, which, coupled with their light green cap and uniformly large size will quickly break down any sales resistance in a prospective buyer.

QUALITY AND FLAVOR—As Gem is a very heavy pollen producer the fruit is all exceptionally well developed. The flesh of a firm, even texture with no hard or tough core. In our opinion the flavor is superior to Mastodon and somewhat similar to that of the old Progressive, of which Gem is said to be a sport.

LUCKY STRIKE A good everbearer for home garden or local market, has a somewhat better flavor than Mastodon but the fruit is not as large or as firm but is much larger than Champion. Makes plants very freely and is a vigorous grower, a persistent yielder all through the summer and fall. The spring crop is not as heavy as Mastodon. Some growers prefer it to Mastodon because of its better flavor and to Champion because of its larger size.

CHAMPION The everbearer with a real wild strawberry flavor. The fruit is small but is very sweet and full flavored, a dark glossy red, attractive in spite of its small size. For the home garden, where size is not important Champion is ideal. A good producer all during the summer and fall. The spring crop is poor. If you prefer quality to large size Champion will meet your requirements.

PROGRESSIVE. Same as Champion.

Set RAYNER'S Everbearers For Best Results.

PLANT Rayner's DEPENDABLE Raspberries

For LARGE CROPS of QUALITY FRUIT

CUMBERLAND RASPBERRY

Raspberries are profitable and easily grown, and will undoubtedly fit into your program nicely. Select a good piece of ground, that is slightly elevated, prepare the soil thoroughly as for other truck crops, do not set in sod land. It is advisable to spread the land with manure before planting. Spring planting is considered best in most sections. For hill system the usual distance to plant is 5 ft. by 5 ft. If the hedge system is desired plant 3 ft. apart in rows which are 5 to 7 feet distant. Before planting the tops should be cut back to 6 inches or less, the plants should be set slightly deeper than they formerly grew. Cultivate frequently enough to retain moisture and kill weeds, but be sure not to cultivate over 2 to 3 inches deep next to the plants, as deeper cultivation may cause serious damage. After the fruiting season remove all fruiting canes, cutting them close to the ground and burning them, this will help prevent disease and greatly aid the new growth. Do not allow over 8 to 10 canes to grow to the plant, remove all weak canes and suckers, so as to throw all the strength into the young bearing canes. Topping canes in the early spring will strengthen the canes and aid in picking. Raspberries respond readily to fertile soil, and sufficient fertilizer or manure should be used to keep your soil in good fertile condition.

CUTHBERT **(Red).** Berries are large, conical, deep rich crimson, good quality, and heavy producer. Very good shipper, makes a tall growth that may need support. Will do well in a large range of soil types. Resistant to wilt diseases.

LATHAM **(Red).** This new variety has proven its merits as being the leader of all red raspberries. It is a very heavy producer of large uniform berries, a very attractive red in color, being unusually firm, with very good shipping qualities. Its proven ability for heavy production of high quality fruit has placed it as the most profitable red raspberry.

CHIEF **(Red).** This new early variety is a strong rival to Latham, having outproduced them in a few tests, it ripens about 10 days earlier. You will have a heavy producing berry patch by planting Chief for early, and Latham for mid-season. Growth is hardiest of all varieties, very vigorous and productive. Berries a good size, of even better quality than the Latham, a beautiful bright red, and firm enough to stand long shipments.

CUMBERLAND **(Black).** This variety has been the favorite with growers, being more widely planted than any other black raspberry because of its productiveness, and high dessert quality. Berries are very large and firm, ripens in mid-season. Makes a very hardy growth.

PLUM FARMER **(Black).** The largest of all black raspberries. Ripening early and quickly. Is of fine quality and flavor and very attractive. Ideal for both home use and market.

ST. REGIS **(Everbearing Red).** The most profitable of the everbearers. Fruit is bright red, of good size and quality. Fruiting season is very long, fruiting on the old canes until late August, then the young ones will begin bearing, and will continue until hard frosts. Makes a hardy growth which is resistant to virus diseases.

NEW LOGAN **(Black).** A new early variety that is very resistant to all virus diseases. It is a very heavy producer of large handsome black berries that hold their size and freshness well throughout the season. Ripens about a week ahead of Cumberland, all berries ripen in a short period, thus you will have heavy pickings instead of light pickings over a long season. A very hardy grower of long canes, that will probably do best if topped in early spring.

NEWBURG **(Red).** A New Red Raspberry that has shown to be practically immune to mosaic. Originated by the New York Experimental Station at Geneva. Is a cross of Newman and Herbert. The plants are vigorous, hardy and very productive, in fact the weight of the fruit is so great the canes are often bent to the ground, making supports necessary. The fruit is very large, firm and does not crumble, is superior to Latham in quality and ripening a few days before Cuthbert. Is a bright red in color. Newburgh is unsurpassed in keeping and shipping qualities. Try them this year.

Price list on page 31

Rayner's Asparagus Roots

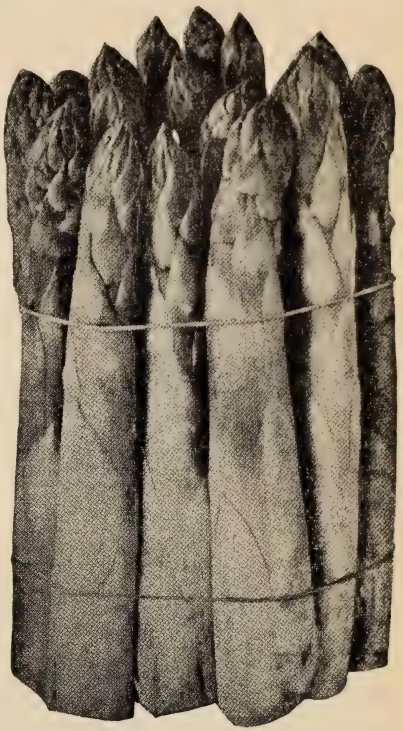
Are Grown From Selected Certified Seed, Assuring Heavy Yields

Asparagus is one of the most valuable of the early vegetables. It is healthful and palatable both as a fresh vegetable and canned product. Crowns should be set as early in the spring as the ground can be worked. Good one year old roots will give best results but the two year roots will produce stalks large enough for cutting the second year and quite a fair crop the third.

The soil should be thoroughly prepared for asparagus as for any other crop. Light loamy soil will give best results. Plow out furrows from 6 to 7 inches deep, setting the roots from 12 to 15 inches apart in the row, the roots well spread out. For garden purposes rows 3 feet apart are advisable but in commercial planting rows 4 to 5 feet apart will be more satisfactory. It should be covered about 3 inches when first planted and as the shoots begin to grow the ground should be worked to them until it is level. Cultivation should begin soon after the crowns are planted and continued throughout the season at intervals frequent enough to keep down weeds. Filling in the furrows during the season will keep down most of the weeds in the row.

Asparagus draws most heavily on plant food when it is making growth and restoring reserve food in the fleshy roots, thus it is best to fertilize or broadcast good stable manure just after the cutting season. Be sure to use a complete fertilizer high in nitrogen, applied at the rate of 1,000 to 1,800 lbs. per acre.

Mary Washington Considered by commercial growers as the best and most profitable of the Washington strains. This variety is considered the best rust resistant variety on the market, of high commercial quality. Superior to any other variety on earliness, vigor of growth and size and quality of shoots. They are also more uniform in size, shape and color than any of the old varieties and are very productive of large spears. Price list on page 27.



PLANTS FROM SELECTED CERTIFIED SEED GIVES YOU LARGE YIELDS AND HEAVIER STOCKS

Garden Collections of Red and Black RASPBERRIES

RED RASPBERRY GARDEN No. 9

25 CHIEF
25 LATHAM
25 NEWBURGH
25 ST. REGIS (Everbg.)

100 Plants—$3.70 Value.

GARDEN PRICE **$3.35**

Black RASPBERRY GARDEN No. 10

25 CUMBERLAND
25 NEW LOGAN

50 Plants—$1.70 Value

GARDEN PRICE **$1.50**

50 CUMBERLAND
50 NEW LOGAN

100 Plants

GARDEN PRICE **$2.50**

BLACK and RED GARDEN No. 11

12 CHIEF
12 LATHAM
12 NEWBURGH
12 CUMBERLAND
12 NEW LOGAN

60 Plants—$2.70 Value

GARDEN PRICE **$2.15**

25 of each variety
125 PLANTS

GARDEN PRICE **$4.00**

All Gardens F.O.B. Salisbury, Maryland, purchaser to pay transportation charges.

Rayner's Grape Vines

Vigorous
Productive

HARDY, WELL-ROOTED STOCK

Grapes are truly the household fruit. They are adapted to any locality, and will do well in any well drained soil. They are very easily grown, and should not be overlooked by anyone who has any spare ground. If you have an acre or so of non-producing land on your farm, a stony hill top, or some other spot that has been useless, set it to Rayner's productive Grape Vines this spring, and you will soon be realizing a neat profit from this otherwise unproductive soil. When setting your plants prune the roots to about 8 to 10 inches long, and the tops to about two buds from the trunk, dig the holes large enough so you can spread the roots well out, planting about 10 to 12 inches deep. For commercial plantings they should be planted about 6 to 8 feet apart in rows that are 8 feet apart, and for garden use they can be set about 8 feet apart in any convenient place. The vines should be carefully pruned in late winter or early spring before any signs of growth appears. As the fruit is borne on the wood of the previous year, this should be kept in mind when pruning. We have a fine stock of vines this year, and are offering only the best varieties to our customers.

AGAWAM Vigorous and productive, vine hardy. Grapes and bunches are both large, fruit reddish brown, tender and of excellent flavor.

CACO A new red grape, vigorous, hardy and productive. Berries are large, bunch is very compact, and of good size. Exceptionally high quality and flavor. Very sweet. About a week earlier than Concord.

CONCORD The old reliable by which all other grapes are judged. The vines are vigorous and hardy. Producing a heavy yield of deep purple grapes of fine quality and flavor, in large compact bunches.

MOORES EARLY About two weeks earlier than Concord. Vigorous, hardy and productive. Fruit black, of fine quality and flavor.

NIAGARA The leader of the white varieties. Growth is hardy and vigorous. Productive of greenish white fruit changing to light yellow when fully ripe. Quality and flavor very good. Skin is tough though thin.

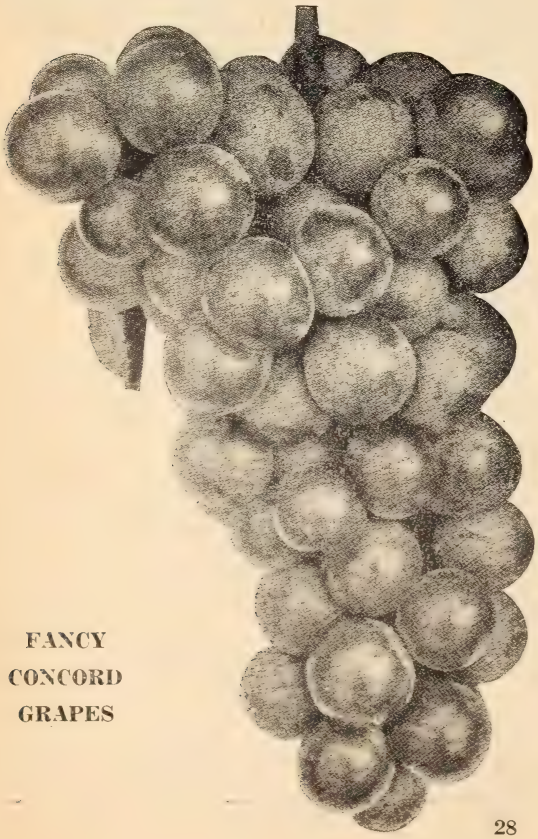
WORDEN Vigorous, hardy and productive. Quality and flavor similar to Concord of which it is a seedling. Several days earlier and the berries are larger. A valuable addition to the grape family.

CATAWBA Hardy, fast growing and productive. Late ripening. Fruit is large, firm and of high quality. Copper red in color, almost black when full ripe. Borne in large compact bunches.

IVES A bright red wine grape. The berries are close set on the bunches. A heavy producer.

DELAWARE The bunches are small and compact. The berries are small with a thin skin, are light red in color. Very attractive. An exceptionally good keeper and shipper, and resistant to black rot. Unusually rich, sweet flavor, very hardy. About the same season as Concord.

Price list on page 31



FANCY
CONCORD
GRAPES

GRAPE GARDEN

No. 8

2 Agawam 2 yr. No. 1
2 Moores Early 2 yr. No. 1
2 Concord 2 yr. No. 1
2 Niagara 2 yr. No. 1
2 Catawba 2 yr. No. 1
10 Vines for

$1.40
NET

This selection is of the favorite Home Garden varieties, giving you grapes from early until late, and all varieties are of the finest flavor.

HOME GARDENS

Everyone should have a Berry Garden. With a little effort, one may have delicious fresh berries right from the vines, daily through a long season and by planting some everbearers you can have them all summer and fall. Order 200 to 500 plants today; this many if given proper care will produce all the berries you can use fresh, have plenty to preserve and probably you will have several quarts to sell to your neighbors, who will always be more than glad to get them.

Small Family Garden No. 2

25 FAIRFAX (early)
25 BIG JOE (mid-season)
25 CHESAPEAKE (late)
25 MASTODON (E.B.)

100 PLANTS FOR ONLY **$1.00**

Catalog Price $1.45

With a little effort this garden will supply the small family with plenty of fresh berries throughout the entire season.

Large Family Garden No. 3

100 DORSETT (early)
100 JOYCE (mid-season)
100 CATSKILL (mid-season)
100 CHESAPEAKE (late)
100 MASTODON (E.B.)

500 PLANTS FOR ONLY **$3.00**

Catalog Price $3.85

These are selected varieties, all heavy producers of large berries; will give you plenty of fruit to use and some to sell.

A Garden for The Kiddies No. 4

50 DORSETT (early)
50 CATSKILL (mid-season)
50 CHESAPEAKE (late)
50 GEM (Everbearing)

200 PLANTS FOR ONLY **$1.45**

Catalog Price $1.90

Let the kiddies have their Berry Garden. Plenty of fresh berries will make them both healthy and happy.

The June Bearing Garden No. 5

100 FAIRFAX (early)
100 BELLMAR (early mid-season)
100 CATSKILL (mid-season)
100 CHESAPEAKE (late)

400 PLANTS FOR ONLY **$2.25**

Catalog Price $2.85

This is just the garden for those who want berries only in the spring season. These famous varieties will supply all the berries you can use with abundance of fruit to preserve or sell.

BIG, DELICIOUS BERRIES AND A HAPPY, HEALTHY LITTLE GIRL

Special Fruit Garden No. 6

12 CHIEF, Red Raspberry, 1 Yr. No. 1
12 LATHAM, Red Raspberry, 1 Yr. No. 1
12 CUMBERLAND, Black Raspb'y., 1 Yr. No. 1
12 NEW LOGAN, Black Raspb'y.,1 Yr. No. 1
1 AGAWAM GRAPE VINE, 1 Yr. No. 1
1 CONCORD GRAPE VINE, 1 Yr. No. 1
1 MOORE'S EARLY Grape Vine, 1 Yr., No. 1
25 DORSETT STRAWBERRY PLANTS
25 CATSKILL STRAWBERRY PLANTS
25 WM. BELT STRAWBERRY PLANTS
25 GEM Everbearing STRAWBERRY PLANTS
25 MASTODON Everbearing Strawberry Plants
25 Mary Washington Asparagus Roots, No. 1

This complete Garden Selection for only **$3.75**

Catalog Price $4.25

This Garden will supply a complete line of high quality fruits.

All Gardens F.O.B. Salisbury, Maryland, purchaser to pay transportation charges.

Price List of Rayner's High Quality Strawberry Plants

When you place your order with Rayner Brothers you are sure of receiving plants of the very best Quality and Prompt Efficient Service at prices that represent a substantial saving. It is upon our ability to Please that we base our request for your orders. Prices quoted are f.o.b. Salisbury, Maryland.

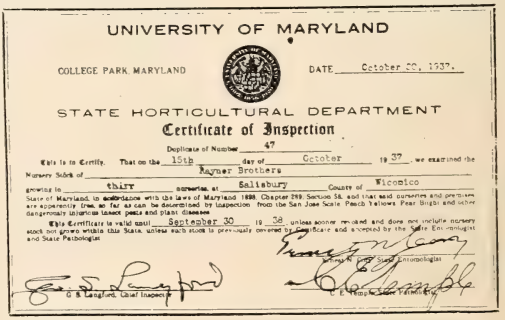
Description on Page		25	50	100	300	1,000	2,000 per 1,000	3,000 per 1,000	4,000 per 1,000	5,000 per 1,000
	Early Varieties									
14	**Blakemore**	$ .25	$ .35	$ .65	$1.35	**$3.75**	$3.65	$3.55	$3.40	$3.25
15	Clermont	.30	.40	.70	1.50	**4.25**	4.15	4.05	3.90	3.75
12	**DORSETT**	.30	.40	.70	1.50	**4.50**	4.40	4.30	4.15	4.00
13	**FAIRFAX**	.35	.45	.75	1.60	**4.75**	4.65	4.55	4.40	4.25
15	Fruitland	.30	.40	.70	1.50	**4.25**	4.15	4.05	3.90	3.75
11	Howard 17	.30	.40	.70	1.50	**4.25**	4.15	4.05	3.90	3.75
11	Missionary	.25	.35	.65	1.25	**3.50**	3.40	3.30	3.15	3.00
11	**PREMIER**	.30	.40	.70	1.50	**4.25**	4.15	4.05	3.90	3.75
11	Ridgely	.25	.35	.65	1.35	**3.75**	3.65	3.55	3.40	3.25
15	Southland	.30	.40	.70	1.50	**4.25**	4.15	4.05	3.90	3.75
	Medium Early Varieties									
16	**Aberdeen**	.30	.40	.70	1.50	**4.00**	3.90	3.80	3.65	3.50
15	Bellmar	.30	.40	.70	1.50	**4.25**	4.15	4.05	3.90	3.75
17	Dr. Burrell	.25	.35	.65	1.35	**3.75**	3.65	3.55	3.40	3.25
17	**Pathfinder**	.70	.90	1.45	3.90	**10.00**	(Not more than 1,000 plants sold)			
17	Sen. Dunlap	.25	.35	.65	1.35	**3.75**	3.65	3.55	3.40	3.25
	Mid-season Varieties									
18	**Beauty**	.30	.40	.70	1.50	**4.25**	4.15	4.05	3.90	3.75
19	**BIG JOE**	.30	.40	.70	1.50	**4.50**	4.40	4.30	4.15	4.00
16	**CATSKILL**	.35	.45	.75	1.60	**4.75**	4.65	4.55	4.40	4.25
17	Culver	.30	.40	.70	1.50	**4.25**	4.15	4.05	3.90	3.75
17	Fuqiema	.90	1.30	1.80			(Stock Limited)			
18	**JOYCE**	.30	.40	.70	1.50	**4.25**	4.15	4.05	3.90	3.75
17	Redheart	.30	.40	.70	1.55	**4.50**	4.40	4.30	4.15	4.00
	Late Varieties									
21	Aroma	.25	.35	.65	1.35	**3.75**	3.65	3.55	3.40	3.25
20	Camden	.30	.40	.70	1.55	**4.50**	4.40	4.30	4.15	4.00
20	**CHESAPEAKE**	.35	.45	.75	1.60	**4.75**	4.65	4.55	4.40	4.25
20	Gibson	.25	.35	.65	1.35	**3.75**	3.65	3.55	3.40	3.25
21	**Lupton**	.30	.40	.70	1.50	**4.25**	4.15	4.05	3.90	3.75
20	Parsons Beauty	.25	.35	.65	1.35	**3.75**	3.65	3.55	3.40	3.25
21	**WM. BELT**	.30	.40	.70	1.50	**4.25**	4.15	4.05	3.90	3.75
	Very Late Varieties									
21	Gandy	.30	.40	.70	1.50	**4.00**	3.90	3.80	3.65	3.50
21	Pearl	.30	.40	.70	1.50	**4.00**	3.90	3.80	3.65	3.50
	Everbearing Varieties									
25	Champion	.40	.60	1.00	2.10	**6.00**	(Stock Limited)			
25	**GEM**	.50	.65	1.00	2.25	**6.75**	6.65	6.55	6.40	6.25
25	Lucky Strike	.40	.60	1.00	2.10	**6.00**	5.90	5.80	5.65	5.50
24	**MASTODON**	.50	.65	1.00	2.25	**6.75**	6.65	6.55	6.40	6.25
25	Progressive	.40	.60	1.00	2.10	**6.00**	(Stock Limited)			
	Asparagus Roots									
27	M. Washington 1 yr. No. 1	.40	.55	.85	1.75	**5.25**	5.15	5.05	4.90	4.75
27	M. Washington 2 yr. No. 1	.50	.65	1.00	2.25	**6.75**	6.65	6.55	6.40	6.25

125 to 275 plants at the 100 rate, 325 to 475 at the 300 rate, 500 or more at the 1,000 rate

FREE

A STRAWBERRY GARDEN OF THE FINEST TABLE VARIETIES

See Back of Order Sheet For Particulars



UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND — DATE October 20, 1937.

STATE HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Certificate of Inspection

Duplicate of Number 47

This is to Certify, That on the 15th day of October 19 37, we examined the Nursery Stock of Rayner Brothers growing to thirty acres, at Salisbury County of Wicomico

State of Maryland, in accordance with the laws of Maryland 1898, Chapter 219 Section 56, and that said nurseries and premises are apparently free, so far as can be ascertained by inspection from the San Jose Scale, Peach Yellows, Pear Blight and other dangerously injurious insect pests and plant diseases.

This Certificate is valid until September 30 19 38, unless sooner revoked and does not include nursery stock not grown within this State, unless such stock is previously covered by a State and accepted by the State Entomologist and State Pathologist

C. E. Temple, State Entomologist and Plant Pathologist

C. S. Langford, Chief Inspector — C. E. Temple, State Entomologist

A COPY OF OUR STATE CERTIFICATE ACCOMPANIES EVERY SHIPMENT

WE WILL BE GLAD TO QUOTE DELIVERED PRICES.

RAYNER BROTHERS - Salisbury, Md.

MAY WE QUOTE

DELIVERED PRICES

As the prices quoted in our catalog are all F.O.B. Salisbury, Maryland, the Purchaser to pay transportation charges, should you desire PREPAID Prices to your nearest EXPRESS office or Post Office please list below the quantity and variety of plants you are interested in. We will give you just the amount they will cost, all transportation charges PREPAID.

NAME .....

POST OFFICE .....

EXPRESS OFFICE.....

COUNTY..... STATE.....

TO BE SHIPPED BY— EXPRESS ☐ PARCEL POST ☐

QUANTITY	VARIETY WANTED		

If you are beyond the second zone (150 miles), 1,000 plants or more will in most cases cost less by EXPRESS. Or if you are beyond the third zone (300 miles), 500 or more will cost less by EXPRESS.

The above plants by EXPRESS Prepaid - - - - - - $.....

The above plants by Parcel Post Prepaid - - - - - - $.....

Date of Order.....

I accept the above quotation.

Signature.....

Ship plants on or about.....

Form No. 6001

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT **No.** _____

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

DIVISION OF MONEY ORDERS

Stamp of Issuing Office

The Postmaster will insert

here _____

the office drawn on, when the office named by the remitter is in Alaska, and does not transact money order business.

Spaces above this line are for the Postmaster's record, to be filled in by him

Application for Domestic Money Order

Spaces below to be filled in by purchaser, or, if necessary, by another person for him

Amount

_____ Dollars _____ Cents

Pay to Order of RAYNER BROTHERS

(Name of person or firm for whom order is intended)

Whose Address Is No. _____ Street

Post Office SALISBURY,

State MARYLAND

Sent by _____

(Name of sender)

No. _____ Street

City and State _____

PURCHASER MUST SEND ORDER AND COUPON TO PAYEE

(FOR FEES SEE OTHER SIDE) c5—7155

PLEASE USE THIS ORDER SHEET

RAYNER BROTHERS

Salisbury, Maryland

Send to..... R.F.D.....

Post Office..... Box.....

Ship by..... Shipping Station.....

County or Street..... State.....

Date of this Order.....Ship on or about.....

Amt. Enclosed: Check $.....Money Order $.....Stamps $.....Cash $.....

Please write name and address plainly, and fill all blanks perfectly. Always state how goods shall be sent, attach price to each article and add up accurately. Make all letters short and to the point, and please do not write letters on the same sheet with the order.

QUANTITY	VARIETY OF STOCK ORDERED	PRICE	
		Dollars	Cents
	Please indicate full amount of money sent, including postage.		

NOTE—Early in the season we usually have in stock everthing listed in this catalog but late in the season we frequently run short of some of the varieties, therefore, when you order late please state whether we shall substitute something equally as good and as near like the variety ordered as possible or return your money for any stock we may be out of. Answer.....
If no answer is given it is understood we may substitute if necessary.

QUANTITY	VARIETY OF STOCK ORDERED	PRICE	
		Dollars	Cents

TRUE TO NAME—While we use every precaution to have all plants, etc., true to name (we believe we come as near doing this as anyone in the business), we will not be responsible for any sum greater than the cost of the stock should any prove otherwise than as represented.

Special Notice: If your order amounts to $2.00 or more, write below the names and addresses of six growers who might be interested in, or buyers of Strawberry Plants, etc., and we will send you free of charge a special strawberry garden of the finest table varieties.
WE RESERVE THE RIGHT TO SELECT VARIETIES.

Kindly give full name and address.

From _____

_____

_____

PLACE
STAMP
HERE

Rayner Brothers

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Salisbury, Maryland

Fees for Money Orders Drawn on Domestic Form

Payable in the United States, including Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the United States Virgin Islands, or in Guam and Tutuila (Samoa); also for orders payable in Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, British Virgin Islands, Canada, Canal Zone, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, Newfoundland, Philippine Islands, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Trinidad and Tobago.

For Orders	From $0.01 to	$2.50	6 cents.
	From $2.51 to	$5.00	8 cents.
	From $5.01 to	$10.00	11 cents.
	From $10.01 to	$20.00	13 cents.
	From $20.01 to	$40.00	15 cents.
	From $40.01 to	$60.00	18 cents.
	From $60.01 to	$80.00	20 cents.
	From $80.01 to	$100.00	22 cents.

Memoranda of Issuing Postmaster:

_____

_____

If order is purchased through Rural Carrier, he will fill spaces below:

Carriers receipt No. _____

_____, Carrier.

NOTE.—The maximum amount for which a single Money Order may be issued is $100. When a larger sum is to be sent additional Orders must be obtained. Any number of Orders may be drawn on any Money Order office on any one day.

Applications must be preserved at the office of issue for three years from date of issue.

(EDITION JULY, 1932) 65—7155 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

PRICES OF RAYNER'S HIGH QUALITY

Grapes, Red and Black Raspberry Plants

The prices quoted below are F.O.B. Salisbury, Maryland. Purchaser to pay all transportation charges. This stock is all strictly first class and is **Guaranteed to Please you.**

GRAPES

	Each	3	6	12	25	50	100
Agawam (red) 2 Yr., No. 1	$ .23	$ .65	$1.10	$1.90	$2.70	$4.15	$7.45
Agawam (red) 1 Yr. No. 1	.19	.45	.80	1.40	2.05	3.35	5.95
Catawba (red) 2 Yr., No. 1	.22	.60	1.05	1.80	2.55	3.85	6.95
Catawba (red) 1 Yr., No. 1	.18	.45	.80	1.30	1.95	3.00	5.45
Caco (red) 2 Yr., No. 1	.35	.95	1.80	3.40	6.50	12.50	24.00
Caco (red) 1 Yr., No. 1	.30	.80	1.45	2.70	5.00	9.00	17.00
Concord (purple) 2 Yr., No. 1	.15	.35	.60	1.00	1.60	2.80	4.95
Concord (purple) 1 Yr., No. 1	.11	.30	.50	.90	1.50	2.60	4.65
Delaware 2 Yr., No. 1	.28	.75	1.25	2.25	4.40	7.90	14.75
Delaware 1 Yr., No. 1	.23	.65	1.10	1.90	3.50	6.60	12.50
Ives 2 Yr., No. 1	.22	.60	1.05	1.80	2.55	3.85	6.95
Ives 1 Yr., No. 1	.18	.45	.80	1.30	1.95	3.00	5.45
Moores Early (blk) 2 Yr., No. 1	.19	.45	.80	1.40	2.05	3.35	5.95
Moores Early (blk) 1 Yr., No. 1	.15	.35	.60	1.00	1.60	2.80	4.85
Niagara (white) 2 Yr., No. 1	.19	.45	.80	1.40	2.05	3.35	5.95
Niagara (white) 1 Yr., No. 1	.15	.35	.60	1.00	1.60	2.80	4.85
Worden (purple) 2 Yr., No. 1	.19	.45	.80	1.40	2.05	3.35	5.95
Worden (purple) 1 Yr., No. 1	.15	.35	.60	1.00	1.60	2.80	4.85

RED RASPBERRY PLANTS

	12	25	50	100	250	50	1,000
Chief, 1 Yr., No. 1	$ .50	$ .85	$1.50	$2.25	$4.60	$7.75	$15.25
Latham, 1 Yr., No. 1	.50	.85	1.50	2.25	4.60	7.75	15.25
Cuthbert, 1 Yr., No. 1	.55	.90	1.60	2.40	4.75	8.10	15.75
Newburgh, 1 Yr., No. 1	.70	1.10	1.80	2.80		10.00	18.50
St. Regis Everbg., 1 Yr., No. 1	.55	.90	1.60	2.50	5.10	8.75	16.50

BLACK RASPBERRY PLANTS

Cumberland, 1 Yr., No. 1	.50	.85	1.50	2.20	4.50	7.50	14.50
New Logan, 1 Yr., No. 1	.50	.85	1.50	2.25	4.60	7.75	15.25
Plum Farmer, 1 Yr., No. 1	.50	.85	1.50	2.25	4.60	7.75	15.25

INSTRUCTIONS TO PURCHASERS

TIME TO ORDER—As soon as convenient after receiving this catalogue. Late in the season we may be out of some varieties, but if you order early, plants will be reserved until you are ready for them. Be sure to PLANT EARLY!

TIME OF SHIPMENT—From October 15th to May 1st. All orders filled after May 1st will be at purchaser's risk. We will use every precaution in our power to put the plants through in good condition.

PAYMENT—Cash with order, Money Order, Registered Letter, or Personal Check. Or one-fourth cash with order and balance before date of shipment.

REFERENCES—The Farmers & Merchants Bank, Salisbury, Md., Dun & Bradstreet.

GUARANTEE—100% satisfaction or your money back. Claims, if any, must be made within 15 days after receipt of goods. We cannot be responsible for flood, drought, insects or other conditions over which we have no control.

TRUE-TO-NAME—We use every precaution to have our plants true-to-name. Should any prove otherwise we will replace them or refund the purchase price, but at no time will we be responsible for any sum greater than that paid for the stock.

SHIPMENT—(Express) Rates have been reduced on Strawberry plants, therefore, shipment by express is generally cheaper on 500 plants or more beyond the second zone and on all large orders.

PARCEL POST—On all orders under 500 Parcel Post is generally cheaper. Postage rates are given below. Be sure to send enough postage or plants will be sent C.O.D. for balance, any excess postage will be returned. If you do not know your Zone ask your Postmaster.

WE WILL BE GLAD TO QUOTE DELIVERED PRICES ON REQUEST

PARCEL POST RATES

STRAWBERRY PLANTS & ASPARAGUS ROOTS

	Zones 1-2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	Zone 6	Zone 7	Zone 8
100 Plants...	$ .12	$ .15	$ .21	$ .27	$ .33	$ .41	$ .48
200 Plants...	.16	.23	.35	.49	.61	.77	.92
300 Plants...	.21	.31	.49	.70	.89	1.13	1.36
400 Plants...	.25	.39	.63	.91	1.17	1.49	1.80
500 Plants...	.29	.47	.77	1.12	1.45	1.85	2.24
600 Plants...	.34	.55	.91	1.33	1.73	2.21	2.68
700 Plants...	.38	.63	1.05	1.55	2.01	2.57	3.12
800 Plants...	.43	.71	1.19	1.76	2.29	2.93	3.56
900 Plants...	.47	.79	1.33	1.97	2.57	3.29	4.00
1000 Plants...	.51	.87	1.47	2.18	2.85	3.65	4.44

For one year Asparagus Roots add one third to strawberry rate, for two year roots add one half.

PARCEL POST RATES

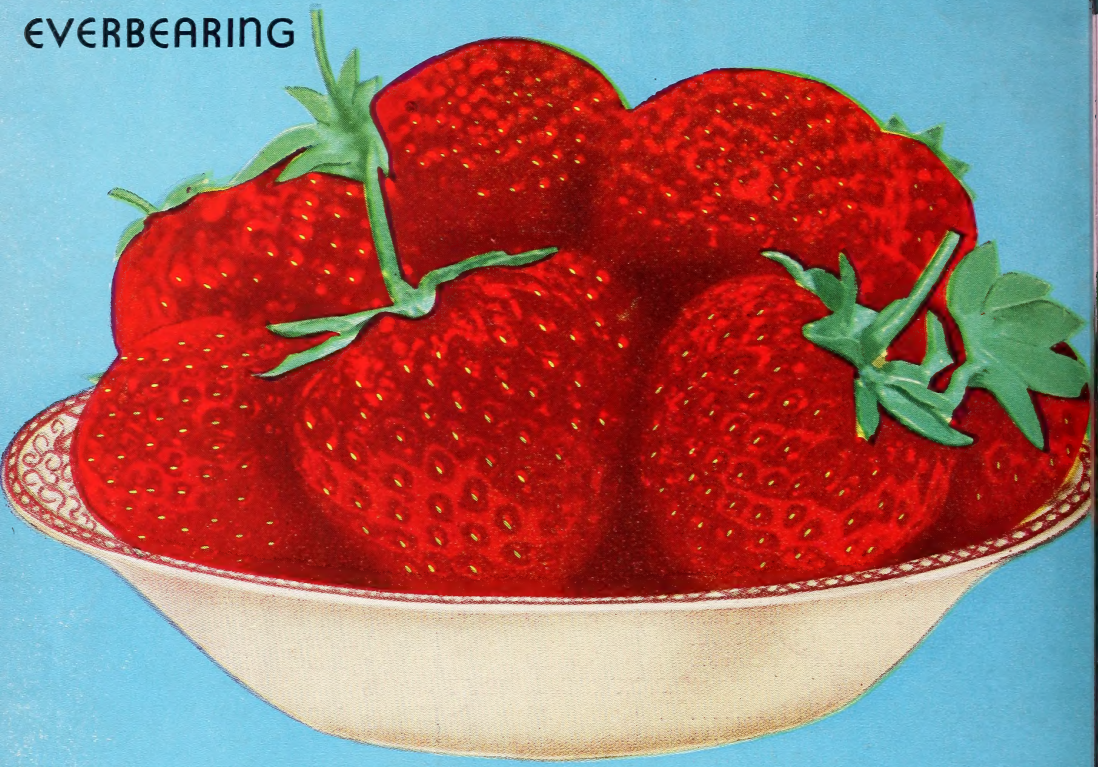
ON RASPBERRY PLANTS AND GRAPE VINES

	Zones 1-2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	Zone 6	Zone 7	Zone 8
1- 2 Plants.	$ .08	$ .09	$ .10	$ .11	$ .12	$ .14	$ .15
3- 6 Plants.	.13	.17	.24	.35	.40	.50	.59
7- 12 Plants.	.14	.19	.28	.38	.47	.59	.70
13- 20 Plants.	.15	.21	.31	.43	.54	.68	.81
21- 25 Plants.	.16	.23	.35	.49	.61	.77	.92
26- 34 Plants.	.23	.35	.56	.80	1.05	1.31	1.58
35- 50 Plants.	.33	.53	.87	1.28	1.66	2.12	2.57
51- 74 Plants.	.35	.57	.94	1.39	1.80	2.30	2.79
75-100 Plants.	.41	.67	1.12	1.65	2.15	2.75	3.32

Express will be cheaper on all orders of 100 plants or more beyond the third zone.

GEM
EVERBEARING

DELICIOUS FALL TREAT
EVERYONE WILL APPRECIATE



DORSETT

CLAIMED BY MANY GROWERS AS THE GREATEST OF EARLY VARIETIES

RAYNER BROS. Salisbury, Md.